The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
S. F. EGAN, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; daily, by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (1 year), $10 00.
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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Commercial Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the million.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.
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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1874. NO. 111

## FIRST EDITION

### HARRISBURG.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

### The Election Bill Amended and Passed.

### Bill for Vacancies in Offices Read a First Time--Also a Bill for a Separate Orphan's Court for Allegheny County.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Edward J. Ganod, of Allegheny county, as Notary Public; also Alexander B. Garland, of Wilmington, N. C., and John Ambler, of Virginia, Commissioners of Deeds.

The report of the Fish Commissioners was read.

Petitions.

By Mr. Fitch—Additional provisions for paying land warrants. Supplement to the act to amend the laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers, of 1868, that corporations shall not be required to pay tax on dividends when they have paid the tax the same year on the capital stock.

Mr. White—To prevent the taking of black bass, except from April 1st to July 15th, inclusive, in each year.

Mr. White's Election bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, in the chair.

Mr. Wallace amended section 22, making duplicate returns, one to be given to the majority inspector; that the assessors shall sit four consecutive days preceding the time for making their returns to the commissioners, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., for correcting the registry; section 19, that the lists shall be opened for inspection in the custody of the assessors during the time of sitting.

Mr. McClure—Section 22, a proper depository for ballot boxes and papers by the judge and minority inspector.

The bill was reported from committee and passed finally at the afternoon session—26 yeas, 1 nay, Rowland, of Pike.

HOUSE.

The House met at two o'clock.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Auditor General on banks.

The House then, under the new rules, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ammerman, of Montour, in the chair, for considering the act relative to salaries in the offices of prothonotary, clerk of courts and registers. The bill passed the first day's reading—without amendment.

Mr. Newmeyer called up a bill establishing a separate orphans' court in Allegheny county.

Mr. Oliver, of Erie, raised a point of order that it was a local bill and should be advertised.

Speaker McCormick overruled the point, and had read the section of the Constitution requiring the Legislature to pass such a bill for counties containing a certain population.

The bill passed the first day's reading without amendment.

The Coroner's Fee bill, called up by Mr. Webb, of Bradford, was opposed by Mr. Brockway. Messrs. McCreery and Mitchell supported. It passed the first day's reading.

The new Election law was received from the Senate.

Mr. Newmeyer asked and obtained leave of absence for Representative Christy, of Allegheny, for a few days.

The House then adjourned.

### STATE LEGISLATURES.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 21.—In the Senate this morning, a bill was introduced to amend the civil code so as to transfer the jurisdiction in the case of peace warrants to the Probate Courts.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Penitentiary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the contract system for convict labor.

Mr. Worthington offered a resolution requesting Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which was laid on the table. The amendment proposed is to add a sixteenth article to the amendments to the Constitution, creating the supreme judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court of Appeals, to be composed of ten judges, seven to constitute a quorum, and the United States to be divided into ten districts, in each of which one of said judges shall reside, and be elected by the electors of such districts.

In the House, bills were introduced for the protection of physicians and surgeons against unjust prosecutions for alleged malpractice.

To provide for the annual appointment of directors to the Penitentiary.

To authorize county commissioners to issue special permits for stock to run at large.

To provide for the inspection of flour and meal in sacks and barrels.

For appropriation for printing for the Constitutional Convention.

To attach a penalty for taking a higher rate of interest than the legal rate, by savings and loan associations.

To punish the careless use of firearms.

### ZANESVILLE.

#### Two Men Shut in a Coal Bank—A Liquor Case on Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., January 21, 1874.

Two young men were shut up in a coal bank near this place yesterday by the caving in, causing great excitement; but after several hours hard work they were released.

An Adair liquor case, where the damages were laid at $5,000, occupied the court and minds of the people to-day.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1874.

SUGAR REFINERS BEWARE.

The grand jury having been informed that sugar refiners were in the habit of using deleterious substances in putting up their syrup, has ordered an investigation by the Health Commissioner.

COLLISION IN THE RAILWAY TUNNEL.

A New Haven train ran into a Harlem local train in the railroad tunnel this morning, demolishing the rear car of the latter and wounding four passengers, one seriously.

RETURN OF THE CITY OF PANAMA.

The Pacific mail steamship City of Panama, new, which sailed for Aspinwall yesterday, returned this morning with one of her ports leaking. The captain deemed it prudent to return. Neither the ship or cargo was damaged.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Arrived, the steamships Idaho and Greece, from Liverpool, and Frisia, from Hamburg.

ANTHRACITE COAL BUSINESS.

The principal anthracite coal company to-day voted to conduct the business of the coming year the same as last, increasing the price ten cents per ton monthly. A schedule of prices was adopted for March substantially the same as for the opening month last year.

### CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death of a Youth.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW WASHINGTON, O., January 21, 1874.—Last evening Henry Wester, aged sixteen, living two miles in the country, left home to attend an oyster supper at a neighbor's house, and was found dead about a half an hour afterwards, lying on his face. Heart disease is the supposed cause of his death.

Accident With a Revolver.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., January 21, 1874.

Two young men, named Kirk and Porter, were amusing themselves last night with what they supposed was an empty revolver, when it was discharged in the hands of Kirk, the ball striking Porter in the face and lodging against the cheek bone.

Rowdies on a Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAWSON, O., January 21, 1874.

Four rowdies boarded Conductor Jones's train, on the Little Miami Railroad, this afternoon, just after it left the depot, and, when asked for their fare, knocked the conductor down. The train was stopped, when three brakemen put the rowdies off the train and gave them a terrible beating.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

J. G. Faulkner, cashier for John Redpath & Son, of Montreal, has absconded, it is said, with about forty thousand dollars of his employers' and their customers' money.

At the meeting of the Expressmen's National Mutual Benefit Association at Indianapolis, yesterday, George Bingham, of Pittsburgh, President, the Secretary's report showed that the present number of members of the first class is 1,975, second class 163. Twenty-two members died last year.

The Wisconsin State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was in session yesterday at Janesville. The Secretary's report shows the number of Granges already formed to be 350, and constantly increasing in strength.

## XLIII. CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Boutwell, Sherman, Fenton, Ramsey, Wright, Chandler, Anthony and others from women in various parts of the country, asking for legislation conferring upon them the right to vote. Referred.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial of the Indianapolis Woman's Suffrage Association, protesting against the passage of a law limiting the suffrage in Territories to males. Referred.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported back a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the annual expenditures of that Department, with a recommendation that it should not be printed on account of being voluminous.

Mr. STEWART thought the document should be printed, as it would disseminate much information as to Indian expenditures. The subject was recommitted.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a resolution requiring the Attorney General to inform the Senate as to the sale of government property at Harper's Ferry and pending suits in, relation thereto Passed.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate as to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and recommended that it be passed. It was placed on the calendar.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a resolution forbidding the publication of remarks in the *Congressional Record*, or any portion of the speeches not actually delivered in the Senate or House of Representatives. Referred.

Consideration was resumed of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee declaring it to be the duty of Congress to adopt measures to redeem its pledge of public faith and furnish a currency of uniform value always redeemable in gold or its equivalent.

Mr. MERRIMON addressed the Senate. He favored the immediate resumption of specie payments, and hoped that the glorious event would transpire on July 4th, 1876. Let every dollar in greenbacks be redeemed in gold then, and in the meantime let the volume of currency be increased at least one hundred millions. He spoke of the unequal distribution of currency and the pressing needs of the South on account thereof.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Comptroller of the Currency had authority now to withdraw twenty-five millions from New England and give it to the South and West, or States which have not their proper proportion.

Mr. EDMUNDS—How long would it stay there?

Mr. SHERMAN—That is another question.

Mr. MERRIMON said, in reply to the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), he would say that if the money was in the South it would go back very slowly, if the banks of New York and New England did not offer interest for it, as those States pay interest on money that goes there. He denied that the currency was redundant as compared with the circulation of France and England. He would like to see Congress grant a charter for a new national bank, with a capital of one hundred millions in shares of twenty-five dollars each, so that the whole people could have stock in it. Sectional interests had once come near destroying the government, and unless Congress does something to produce an equilibrium in industries, more trouble would be the result.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired if the gentleman believed Congress could produce this equilibrium. Could it say how many factories there should be, where located, etc?

Mr. MERRIMON said Congress could improve the harbors and rivers of the West, open up the natural advantages of the country, encourage shipbuilding, and thousands of other things could be done to produce such an equilibrium. But while we go on with this sectional legislation, California with front interest, New England with another, the South with another, when they come into conflict the result will be a crash. They did it once and could again.

The debate continued between Messrs. Merrimon and Edmunds until 3:15, when the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. POLAND, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Legislatures in the several organized Territories, except Utah, at each regular session, to make an assignment of judges to hold courts in districts, and when the Legislature fails to do so, then the judges of such Territory shall make an assignment to continue in force till the close of the next regular session of the Legislature. He explained the exception of Utah, that there the Governor made an assignment of judges. The bill passed.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Select Committee on the Centennial Exposition, reported a bill reciting that at various International Expositions that have been held in foreign countries the United States had been represented, in pursuance of invitations given by the governments of these countries, and requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the government of the United States, in the year 1876.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, inquired whether Congress would not be required to make appropriations to carry the matter through.

Mr. KELLEY replied that that question was not involved in the bill at all.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, warned the House that that the plan was to get the President and the Secretary of State committed to this great Philadelphia Fourth of July celebration, and that if this bill passed Congress would be called on within the next two years for appropriations ranging from five to ten million dollars.

Mr. KELLEY said that Mr. Hale misapprehended alike the purpose and scope of the bill. He denied that the government would be put to any expense.

Mr. KASSON suggested that Mr. Kelley permit an amendment to be offered, which would remove much of the objection to the bill, providing that in communicating such invitations to foreign governments it shall be done in such language as not to present it as an enterprise guaranteed by the government of the United States.

Mr. KELLEY said that unless he heard dissent from members of the Centennial Committee, he would not object to let the amendment be offered.

Mr. RANDALL—I will object.

Mr. KELLEY remarked that members of the Centennial Committee objected to the amendment, and therefore he could not admit it.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, claimed that the government had so far committed itself in the matter that it could not retreat without shame and national mortification. The committee would bring before the House this session a proposition asking frankly for government aid. He would see whether Congress would refuse to appropriate three or four millions dollars for this great purpose of peace, while it can give forty, fifty or sixty millions a year for the army and navy. The time was coming when millions of the people's money would be thought more available for purposes of peace and progress than for enginery for murdering men.

The debate was continued at length.

Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, said one gentleman connected with the commission has assured me that they would require, before they were through with it, seven million dollars from the general government.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut—He never had any authority to say that.

Mr. SMITH—He was a gentleman of the commission from Ohio.

Mr. RANDALL—He ought to be off the commission.

Mr. KELLEY—Seven millions will cover the whole cost.

Mr. SMITH—We all know that the expense always exceeds the estimates. We are frankly told that Congress will have to furnish five millions, and that means an additional million or two.

Mr. G. F. HOAR—Does not the communication which the President has already made to foreign governments pledge this government as much as this bill can do?

Mr. SMITH—I know that what has been done in this matter embarrasses Congress.

Mr. G. F. HOAR—Are we not pledged already?

Mr. SMITH—We are not pledged, because in the law authorizing the appointment of commissioners, Congress reserves the right to refuse to appropriate one dollar, but if we pass this bill it means that Congress is committed to this very large expenditure. He thought the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Appropriations should be heard from before the bill passed.

Mr. SYPHER was in favor of the celebration, and wanted to have it made a regular national love-feast.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, said the voice of his State was a unit in responding to Pennsylvania for whatever was right, just, reasonable and patriotic.

The debate closed and Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was lost by vote—yeas 42, nays 206. The bill was then passed without the yeas and nays, only four members rising to demand the yeas and nays.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the West Virginia contested election case, the question being which of the two elections, held on different days and resulting differently, was the legal and valid one. After discussion, and without any action, the question went over till to-morrow. The House then took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for the consideration of a bill revising and consolidating the statutes.

### RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of Railway Directors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., January 21, 1874.

At the election of the Directors for the Gallipolis, Columbus and McArthur Railroad Company, held here to-day, the present incumbents were unanimously re-elected, with the exception of Thomas B. Bancroft, of Vinton Furnace, in place of Mr. Huhn.

The State Grange met at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday. Two hundred and seventy-five Granges were represented.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.

LONDON, January 21.—The government has decided to prosecute several persons for conspiring to obtain a British registry for a French vessel which was destined to convey arms to the Carlists in Spain.

MR. WHALLEY AND THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, January 21.—George Whalley, member of Parliament, has written to the papers persisting that the statements made by Jean Luie, during his examination as a witness for the Tichborne claimant, were true, and expressing his belief that the so-called confession made by Luie in his subsequent trial on a charge of perjury was obtained by bribery. For this Whalley has been summoned to appear and answer the charge of contempt of court.

HEALTH OF MR. GLADSTONE—NEWS FROM ASHANTEE.

LONDON, January 21.—Mr. Gladstone has recovered his usual good health.

Private letters from the Gold Coast report that great sickness prevails among the troops of Sir Garnet Wolseley, the disease proving fatal in many cases within a few hours after the attack.

LABORERS AND THE FRANCHISE—DEPUTATION TO MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, January 21.—A deputation of workingmen, headed by Joseph Arch, today waited upon Mr. Gladstone and argued the propriety of extending the electoral franchise to agricultural laborers. Mr. Gladstone expressed himself in favor of their object, but advised them to be patient, pointing out the magnitude and weightiness of the measure and the brief duration of Parliament.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, January 22.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a speech at an educational meeting, in Manchester, last evening, explained and commended the common school system of the United States.

The *Times* publishes the substance of a note from Prince Bismarck, which holds the French government accountable for the violence of the Ultramontane press in France.

Spain.

GEN. DOMINIQUEZ AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, January 21.—General Dominiquez, at the head of the central army, has opened a campaign against the Carlists in Vallencia.

Barcia, late member of the Cartagenian Junta, has written a letter to his friends, advising them to abandon federalism and support the national government until the Carlist insurrection is suppressed.

CARLISTS ON THE MOVE.

MADRID, January 21.—Santander is threatened by Carlists, and reinforcements of government troops are hurrying forward.

MADRID, January 21.—The Carlist forces have withdrawn from Santander.

France.

GAMBETTA CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.

VERSAILLES, January 21.—In the Assembly to-day the Left submitted an interpellation of the government regarding its treatment of the press, which, after a violent debate, was laid on the table by a majority of one hundred. After a close sitting of the Assembly, Deputy Haentjens sent seconds to M. Gambetta with a challenge to fight a duel.

Germany.

CONVOCATION OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, January 22.—The Reichstag has been convoked for the 5th of February.

A. H. Hoffman, of Fallersleben, a popular German poet, died to-day, aged seventy-five.

Italy.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN ITALY AND FRANCE.

ROME, January 21.—Visconti Vevasta has received from the Duke de Cazes a dispatch warmly expressing the friendly feeling of France towards Italy.

Russia.

BALL AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 21.—The ball given at the American Legation last night was a brilliant affair. General Kauffman, commander of the Khivan expedition, and all the leading diplomats were present.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—The steamships Australia and St. Laurent, from New York, have arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 21.—Amount of money gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £95,000. Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾; 5-20s 93; 10-40s 92½; new 5s 92¾; Illinois Central 92½; Erie 44¾; Erie preferred 70¾; Petroleum spirits 10d. Turpentine 31s. Linseed oil 29s 3d.

PARIS, January 21.—Rentes 58 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 9¾d.; middling Orleans 9¾d.; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American 6,600 bales; sales of upland nothing, but good ordinary shipped from December to February 8 1-16d.; shipped February to March 8¼d.; deliverable February and March, 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 43s 6d. Petroleum—refined 12¾@13d. Linseed oil 29s. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, January 21.—Refined petroleum, 39 francs.

## POLITICAL.

Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—The Galveston *News* special from Austin says the President of the Senate has discharged all the assistant sergeants-at-arms, there being no further use for them. In the votes for the other State officers counted the majorities average the same as the Governor's, which has now reached fifty thousand. The returns of several counties were found in the Secretary of State's office.

The contest for United States Senator increases in interest. There are now five candidates—Throckmorton, Regan, Dumorse, Maxey and Flourney.

Preparations are being made for a grand inauguration ball to be given by the citizens of Austin.

The State *Journal* has suspended and its office is offered for sale.

Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—The Associated Press telegrams in the morning papers regarding the doings of Pinchback, yesterday, in Washington, fell like a bomb-shell in the Kellogg camp. At the Mechanics' Institute, a caucus of the Senate was at once called, which resulted in telegraphing Pinchback that a new election is not at present desirable.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, January 21.—In joint convention of the General Assembly to-day, Governor Wm. Pinckney Whyte was declared duly elected United States Senator for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1875. Barnes Compton, Democrat, was elected State Treasurer.

State.

Elisha Forrest, John L. Hoffman, Dr. Wm. J. Romig and M. H. Beary are mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Mayor of Allentown.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, is named for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, at the next election.

The West Chester *Republican* says: "When Colonel Forney speaks of corruption in politics, or alludes in any manner to unfair elections being held in this State, he should not forget the campaign of 1856. He was at that time Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. False naturalization papers were issued, and used by the thousands. By whose authority was it done? Will Colonel Forney explain?"

General.

Ex-Governor R. B. Hayes is spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination for Congress in the Tenth Ohio district. He resides at Fremont.

"Every man who saves money must be made to divide with every man who saves none," is what the Chicago *Times* alleges to be the platform of the Communists.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention will meet in New Haven on February 3d.

Foster's *Democrat*, a Democratic newspaper published at Dover, N. H., has bolted the State ticket recently nominated by its party, on the ground that ex-Governor Weston, who heads the ticket, is the nominee of the railroads. The editor says that "thousands of good and true Democrats" will follow his example.

It is reported that the Republicans of Tennessee have decided upon Congressman Horace Maynard as their candidate for Governor next fall, with the intention of sending him to the United States Senate if he is elected. The opposition factions base all their hopes of success on a belief that they can keep ex-President Johnson quiet, or at least keep him within his own district. If he will keep in the background, they say they can harmonize and elect their ticket. He would be a reckless man who would give odds on such a risk.

The epistolary freaks of politicians are as dangerous as those of lovers. Byron has warned the amatory swain of the perils that beset a man whose heart is on fire at the reception of a billet-doux from an enchanting woman. He says, ever so truly:

"You had better
Take care what you reply to such a letter."

And that which is pertinent advice to sighing lovers is equally applicable to political magnates, especially those who are of the acrobatic order. Witness Cushing.

A colored dentist named Elkins has been admitted to the dental society of Albany, New York, and several high-toned tooth-carpenters have resigned in consequence.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

### Appropriations for the Army.

### Public Buildings in Request.

### THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

### Unanimous Confirmation by the Senate.

### Meeting of Steamboat Inspectors.

### Expenses of the House.

### The Police and Their Salaries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1874.

The Proposed Centennial Celebration.

The House to-day indulged in a patriotic ventilation of America's greatness, over Kelley's bill to authorize the President to invite the participation of foreign governments in the proposed Centennial Celebration in 1876. The approval of this movement towards the suitable celebration of the first centennial anniversary of the nation's birth was indicated in the House by refusing, by a vote of 42 to 206, to table the bill, and subsequently passing the bill without a division. The action of the House is considered favorable to a government appropriation in aid of this national enterprise.

Army Appropriations.

The House Committee having disposed of the case of General Howard, have again taken up the Army Appropriation bill. The bill will come up in the House after the West Virginia contested election cases are disposed of. The Military Committee will unanimously oppose any reduction.

Public Buildings in Request.

The meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to-day, developed the fact that, despite the stringency of the finances of the government, the demand for public buildings is greater than ever before. It would appear as if the members of every district not already supplied has put in a claim. The formation of a building ring among members has already commenced, and by thus uniting their forces there is every probability that the Committee on Public Buildings will be overwhelmed at its last session, and millions will be squandered on buildings where the government receipts are not large enough to even pay expenses.

The New Chief Justice.

The unanimity of the Senate in the confirmation of Mr. Waite to be Chief Justice or the United States meets with universal approval, and has produced a sensible feeling of relief in official quarters. A person better known to the legal profession than himself would unquestionably have been preferred, but aside from this the mantle of Marshall and Chase has fallen upon worthy shoulders. Being but little known, opportunity has been given for the laborious task of building up for himself a name worthy of his illustrious predecessors.

Steamboat Inspectors' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels commenced this morning. The session will be devoted entirely to a routine nature, involving a review of the operations of the year in each district.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The civil service examination to fill the vacant office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been postponed to await the action of Congress on the proposition to abolish the office.

House Expenses.

The House Committee on Accounts to-day examined into the expenses of their body and agreed upon a few reductions. The clerical force of the Clerk's office is not considered excessive, as the number of messengers and a considerable sum out of the contingent expenses of the House, especially the one hundred thousand dollars for folding documents in view of the abolition of the franking privilege, can be stricken out. Another piece of extravagance is the capitol police, thirty in all, which cost over sixty-six thousand dollars a year. The captain's salary alone is $1,800, while privates get $1,200 a year. Besides these there are eight watchmen at over $1,100 a year. The committee think that a saving of at least fifty per cent. could be made here.

Visitors to the City.

J. D. Cameron, G. Dawson Coleman, M. S. Quay, J. S. Rutan, J. N. Dubarry, S. B. Wilson, J. V. Cresswell, J. L. Reynolds and James Duffey have arrived in the city on a brief visit. This evening they were guests at an invitation to lunch with the President. Judge Kirkpatrick is also in the city for a few days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1874.

THE SALARY BILL.

The President has approved the bill repealing all part of the Salary act of March, 1873, except such as increases the salaries of the President and Justices of the Supreme Court, thus restoring the compensation of members of Congress and others to the former rates.

RESOLUTION TO FIX THE AMOUNT OF GREENBACKS.

The Committee of Ways and Means have prepared and will report a resolution to fix the amount of greenbacks at four hundred millions, including the reserve, thus keeping it within the limits of the law prior to 1866. They deem it just to the country that the limit should be absolutely fixed.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NOMINATION FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Senate was in Executive session for an hour this afternoon, engaged in the consideration of the nomination of Morrison R. Waite as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Senator Edmunds and the two Ohio Senators, Sherman and Thurman, spoke in favor of the confirmation, showing a concurrence in views of Mr. Waite's integrity, his fine legal attainments and his suitable temperament as a judge. Senator Sumner alluded to the solemnity of the occasion in connection with advising and consenting to the appointment of Chief Justice, and said that owing to the importance of the subject, and considering the weighty matters before that great tribunal, it became them all to be duly impressed with the fitness of the gentleman whose name was before them. He was gratified to learn such favorable reports of Mr. Waite from those who knew him better than he did. No remarks were made by any Senator in opposition to the nomination. On the question "Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment?" the vote was unanimous—yeas 63.

CONVENTION OF HEALTH BOARDS.

The National Convention of Health Boards met here to-day. Among the delegates present were M. A. Arnholds, A. Arthurs, Wm. Snively and Crosby Gray, of Pittsburgh; Malo P. Jewett, LL.D., Milwaukee; R. Sparrow, Columbus, Ohio, and C. Hass, Allegheny, Pa. A. W. Boardman presided. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of the present officers as the permanent officers of the convention. The report was adopted and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Ex-Governor Warmouth asserts that Senator Carpenter and General Butler have agreed on a new Election bill for the State of Louisiana, which will be introduced in both Houses on Monday next, and that after a canvass of the Democrats in the House he did not find one who would not vote for the bill, and feels confident that it will pass both Houses next week.

ANOTHER RUMOR OF RESIGNATION.

Rumor has again been in circulation tonight that changes will soon occur in the Cabinet, and it is stated that Secretary Richardson will resign his position in the Treasury. The report lacks official confirmation, and that fact, in addition to the knowledge that Mr. Richardson, so late as yesterday, avowed that he entertained no intention of resigning his present office, renders it almost certain that the rumors are based upon no solid foundation.

### CRIMES.

A Man Murdered and His Store Robbed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MCCONNELLSVILLE, O., January 21, 1874.

An old gentleman named Applebee, living at Plantsville, Athens county, was called from bed last night by parties representing to him that he was wanted at his store. Mr. Applebee went to his store, and not returning in a couple of hours the family became uneasy. They went to the store and found Mr. Applebee murdered and the store robbed. As yet no clue to the murder has been obtained.

The Case of Child Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., January 21, 1874.

The insanity dodge is to be tried in behalf of Pettit, charged with murdering and burning the body of his six year old boy. The case will be brought up in a day or two in the Probate Court, by J. Wheeler Lowe, his attorney, but with extremely slight prospects of success.

Masked marauders have a different way of doing things out West than hereabouts. In Iowa, recently, a masked party waited on the lady president of a relief society, and left with her a handsome sum for distribution among the poor.

### WILKESBARRE.

#### Cause of the Dissatisfaction Among the Miners—Men will Resume Work when Paid, but Not at a Reduction.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 21.—A mass meeting of miners was held here to-day, and the work of organization continued. Just before the meeting adjourned a miner of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company said that the great dissatisfaction existing among the miners of that company who were without work, was caused by the employment of eight hundred men to fight the fire in the Empire mine, and the non-payment by the company as yet for December. He said that there was an agreement between the miners of that company that if the wages due for the month's work is not paid between the 15th and 20th of the following month, they should stop work until they were paid. He then make a motion that a demand be made on Parrish for payment between this and the 24th inst., which was unanimously carried. The failure of the company to pay by that time will be followed either by refusal of the men who are fighting the fire to continue, or else in an open rupture between them and the men who are idle. It is now pretty generally conceded that the miners will not stand out for the advance some days ago demanded, and also that they will not submit to any reduction, but are willing to resume work at the basis of 1873, when the companies are ready. It is asserted to-day that the miners at the Newport works were told yesterday that they might go to work at once at last year's basis and that they accept the terms and will begin to-morrow. About three hundred men are employed there.

### THE WEATHER.

Midnight Bulletin.

JANUARY 21, 1874—10:48 P. M.

| PLACE OF OBSERVATION. | Thm. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | 51 | S. E. | |
| Cincinnati, O | 60 | S. | |
| Davenport, I | 56 | Calm. | Lt. rain |
| Fort Gibson, C. N | 52 | N. | Cloudy. |
| Fort Sully | Zero. | N. W. | Clear. |
| Indianapolis | 54 | S. | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 57 | N. | Heavy rain |
| Leavenworth | 55 | N. | Sleet. |
| Louisville, Ky | 58 | S. W. | Clear. |
| Memphis, Tenn | 64 | S. | Cloudy. |
| New Orleans | 65 | S. E. | Threating. |
| Omaha, Neb | 18 | N. | Cloudy. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 38 | E. | Clear. |
| St. Louis, Mo | 43 | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Vicksburg | 6 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Yankton | 3 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Pike's Peak | 11 | S. W. | Cloudy. |
| Lacrosse | 25 | N. | Lt. snow. |

### THE CHAMPION DEER-SLAYER.

#### An Elk County Hunter—A Remarkable Career, Covering a Period of Thirty-Eight Years.

Nelson Gardner, says the Ridgeway *Democrat*, who has resided in Elk county, Pa., for twenty-eight years and grown old with its development, can boast of a hunting record equal, if not superior, to any man in the State. His hunting career covers a period of thirty-eight years—twenty-eight of which were passed in Elk county—and during that time he killed on an average, no less than one hundred deer each year, making a grand total of thirty-eight hundred deer! Think of it for a moment! Imagine a drove of nearly four thousand of these kings and queens of the forest before you, and then remember that all of these have been killed, one at a time, by a single individual, and you will appreciate the magnitude of Mr. Gardner's achievement. In addition to this he has slain in the same time from fifty to one hundred each of bears and wolves. Of late years he has not done much killing of the kind, he is old, and the fatigue incident to such a life is no longer congenial to him. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that his eyes are less true, and his limbs less elastic than in his earlier years, his aim is generally unerring, and his speed equal to the emergency. Nelson Gardner, by virtue of his admirable record, stands at the head and front of the noble band of generous and hardy Nimrods of Elk county.

Diversified Industry.

[From the Indianapolis Journal]

In his recent message to the Legislature, Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, called attention to the fact that the rapid growth of the State, which marked its history from 1865 to 1870 or thereabouts, had almost wholly ceased. A State census taken last spring, shows a population of 1,251,333, being an increase of only 6,513 over the general census of 1870. The Governor further states that immigration, except to the newer counties, is nearly, if not quite, balanced by emigration to the cheaper lands beyond the Mississippi, and draws the conclusion that no great additional growth can be anticipated for the State until its industries shall have become more largely diversified. In other words, that the State has reached about the highest point of material development which it can expect to attain with agriculture alone as the basis of wealth. The Governor therefore recommends very liberal legislation with a view to encouraging the establishment of manufactures. The history of Iowa in this regard corresponds with that of other Western States, which, having enjoyed for a term of years, the exceptional prosperity and rapid growth induced by great agricultural advantages have suddenly seemed to reach their maximum of growth, and have then been passed in the race by other and newer States. It proves anew that the raising of grain, which by the way is the least profitable form of agriculture, cannot be depended on as a permanent source of prosperity. Diversified industry alone can insure continued growth, and those States which contain within themselves the elements of mineral and manufacturing, as well as of agricultural wealth, will, in the end, surpass all others. In this respect Indiana undoubtedly ranks among the most favored of Western States, for to agricultural advantages not excelled by any she adds mineral resources which are practically inexhaustible, and which are destined at no distant day to prove the source of vast wealth and commercial prosperity. We do not mean to say that agriculture as a source of wealth can ever be exhausted, on the contrary, it must ever be the basis and chief element of all prosperity. But there is a limit to the growth which a State may hope to draw from this source alone, especially when pursued in its crudest and least profitable method of mere grain raising. The development of our mineral wealth, and the establishment of our manufactures, will not only add directly to the population and wealth of the State by introducing new forms of industry, but will greatly benefit agriculture by creating a home market for farm products, and encouraging other and more profitable branches of farm labor than raising wheat and corn. Diversified industry is the secret of true development, and the State which best succeeds in this line of policy will, other things being equal, achieve the highest degree of prosperity.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THE ex-territorial question which is just now vexing Japan, is a persistent effort on the part of Holland, France and England to open the whole Empire to foreigners. The American Minister declines to participate in the movement, and gives notice to the government that he prefers that the Simonoseki indemnity due the United States shall not be offered him. The British Minister uses the British claim to press a demand for opening the territory; as do the French and Dutch envoys, the latter, however, wanting both the money and the concession. The Japanese being jealous of exterritorial jurisdiction, and having courts considered equal to any emergency, are determined that foreigners shall do as they would expect to do in any European country. The United States Minister seems to have taken the correct course. The old advice of Washington is as timely as ever: "Beware of all entangling alliances," and the President Jackson also: "Ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing which is wrong."

AT a meeting of the London Philological Society a paper on Etruscan numerals was read by the Rev. Isaac Taylor. He stated that the long-sought key to the Etruscan language had been discovered. Two dice had been found in a tomb, having their six faces marked with words, instead of by pips. Mr. Taylor examined these six words in detail, and showed that they were identical with the first six digits belonging to the Altaic branch of the Turanian family of speech. Guided by this clue it was easy to show that the grammar and vocabulary of the 3,000 Etruscan inscriptions were also Altaic. The words denoting kindred, the pronouns, the participles and the declensions corresponded closely with those of the Tartar tribes of Siberia. The Etruscan mythology proved to be essentially the same as that of the Kalevala, the great Finnic epic.

Hon. William Parsons.

We congratulate our readers that the Lecture Committee of the Library Association has engaged this eloquent literary orator. No foreign celebrity that has ever visited our shores has given as much general satisf

# The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1874.

HON. MORRISON R. WAITE was yesterday confirmed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, by the unanimous vote of the Senate.

FOLLOWING the example of ANDREW JOHNSON, the New York *World* is scattering buckseed in its hair, with a view of capturing the Grange movement in the interest of the free-trade Democracy. "Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly?"

REMARKING on the number of disapproved bills returned by Governor HARTRANFT to the Legislature of this State, upon the recent assembling of that body, the Detroit *Free Press* says: "No place is too high for a man who can concoct eighty-two veto messages in a single day."

CONGRESSMEN were not, as a general rule, noted for excessive earnestness in the matter of retrenchment, when, lately, that subject was brought home to them in particular. It is to be hoped they will exhibit a more vital interest in the matter now that retrenchment in general is the popular necessity and demand.

WE publish elsewhere a card from prominent citizens of Brady's Bend, in our neighboring county of Armstrong, asking help for the destitute in that place. The appeal should receive the attention of our charitable people, who are always ready and willing to give of their substance when a case of real need is brought to their notice.

"THE COMMERCIAL says that it has all along been preaching the 'gospel of hard work' to the people of the South. We have been under the impression that it all along preached the gospel of wholesale carpet-bag thieving."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

We do not in the least wonder at the character of our contemporary's "impression," seeing that it is a paper which is irrevocably "given over to believe a lie."

WITH reference to Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT'S application to Congress for government assistance to enable him to complete the Texas Pacific Railroad, the Philadelphia *Press* says: "All the Representatives from the South hail the success of his proposition as the surest means of reconstruction and reconciliation." The astute editor of that paper is generally understood to possess a very considerable pecuniary interest in that enterprise, which sufficiently accounts for his servile genuflections in the quarter above indicated.

WHAT does the *World* mean by insulting Democratic Senators in this flagrant manner? In its editorial notice of the nomination of CALEB CUSHING for Chief Justice of the United States, on the day following that occurrence, it said: "All the Democratic Senators will probably vote for Mr. CUSHING;" while immediately after his nomination was withdrawn it declared it to be "not at all true that any portion of the Democratic press has indorsed CUSHING as a wise selection for Chief Justice;" according to which sapient showing, the Senatorial adherents of that party are a set of blockheads and nincompoops. What does it mean by indulging in such grossly discourteous reflections?

"THE claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for use of their property at Nashville, Tennessee, amounts to nearly four hundred thousand dollars."—*Washington Chronicle.*

And every dollar of the claim ought to be rejected. The property in question was controlled by as virulent a set of rebels as ever breathed hatred against the Union, down to the time when the Federal armies took possession of the city. It was a hot-bed for the printed propagation of treasonable doctrines and principles, and the "claim" has no more foundation in equity than would underlie a demand from JEFF. DAVIS to be reimbursed by the general government for turning his house in Richmond into a freedman's school. The claim is the very apotheosis of brazen effrontery, and Congress should squelch it without hesitation.

THE New York *Times* makes a suggestion concerning the thousands of laborers now out of employment in that city, which is worthy of the immediate consideration of our own city authorities, in view of the meeting to be held at old City Hall this evening. The Police Commissioners, the *Times* says, might employ these idle men in cleaning the streets at a reasonable rate of wages. Our own thoroughfares are in a disgraceful condition; and if a little of the public money should be expended for their benefit and, incidentally, for that of the unemployed poor, there is little danger of grumbling on the part of the people who pay the taxes. We think the adoption of this idea would demonstrate, too, that the leaders of the mouth-valiant "bread-or-blood" men are not half so anxious for work as they let on to be.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs have agreed to report a resolution providing for the detail by the President of a Board of army officers to constitute a military court, in the matter of the alleged defalcations of Gen. HOWARD. The articles of war relative to a court of inquiry provide that such a court shall be composed of three persons. If it is the desire of the House to increase the number of the proposed court, it will be necessary to introduce a concurrent resolution of both Houses. The persons of superior rank to Gen. HOWARD, who could sit in such a court, are, in the order of their rank, Gens. SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, HANCOCK, SCHOFIELD and MCDOWELL, and Brigadier Gens. POPE, MEIGS, EATON and BARNES, the Brigadier Generals ranking HOWARD only by the date of their commission.

THE New York *Bulletin* publishes an elaborate review of the petroleum interest at home and abroad, from which it deduces the following general conclusions: A steady increase in consumption in Europe; the probability of a diminished supply here, leading to a material enhancement in prices; that petroleum has of late years had about as many ups and downs as any wildcat railway stocks; that the price of gas in Europe must, temporarily at least, increase the use of kerosene; that although petroleum is now at its lowest price, yet the relation between supply and demand is for the first time in a long period becoming balanced, and that, although oil has been found in various parts of Europe and Asia, and is, as in the case of the Wallachian supply, beginning to be shipped to the different markets, it cannot make any considerable addition to present stocks, or affect the market here, especially at present low prices.

THE New York *Express* says that ex-State Senator GRAHAM, of New York, convicted of appropriating the funds of a certain National bank of which he was President, upon reaching the penitentiary at Albany was so broken down in health that he was put in the hospital. If the physical prostration of the unhappy criminal was superinduced by remorse for the evil doing, and not by a craven shrinking from the punishment which has overtaken him—if it was the result of conscience, operating retrospectively, and not of mere pusillanimity, acting prospectively—it is a good sign. But not otherwise. And there are so many people who never become ill from the commission of crime—until the consequences are brought home, when their proud bearing wilts into abject cowardice at once. Strange, that the terror of the soul should be so powerless to affect the flesh, when the simple grip of the law is able to lay it low.

THE owners and workmen of the various rolling mills of Chicago have very sensibly come to an agreement, having for its object the prevention of future trouble in the matter of strikes. The workman signs a written promise to faithfully perform the duties assigned him by the Superintendent, and, in the event of any dissatisfaction on his part, to make proper appeal in person to that officer for the correction of his grievance, which, if not settled to his satisfaction, leaves him at liberty to withdraw from the employ of the company, at the expiration of two week's notice, when he shall receive the amount due him for services, and a letter of discharge from the Superintendent. In case of leaving before that period, he agrees to forfeit the money that may be due him, as also his letter of discharge. The companies, on their part, pledge themselves to protect and advance the interests of their employees in every way consistent and practicable. This is the right spirit. The true interests of employer and employed are identical, and we shall be greatly mistaken if solid, practical good does not come of the movement.

AND now comes New Mexico knocking at the family door for admission into the Union of States. Comparatively little seems to be known of this Territory, its resources and people, by the average reader. Its geographical position, distance from the settled portions of the older States, and inconvenient and uncomfortable modes of public travel, render it almost inaccessible to the modern traveler, and its world is nearly a sealed book to the people beyond its limits. She has an area of about four hundred thousand square miles, and claims a population of 112,000. She maintains, also, that her ability for self-support is well established, upon the ground that, while all the other Territories have, at some time during their territorial existence, appealed to charity for bread to feed their famishing inhabitants, or for relief from pestilence and fire, New Mexico, besides having an abundance for her own people, has always had a surplus more than sufficient to supply the army stationed in New Mexico and Arizona with breadstuffs and forage. The people are affirmed to be law-abiding, industrious, thrifty and frugal, hospitable and generous; conservative in financial affairs; slow to contract debts, and willing to make sacrifices to pay them. It is further urged that since the adoption of the Federal Constitution fifteen new States have been admitted, each having a population of less than 85,000, and one of the number with less than 35,000, while the average of the whole fifteen was about 62,000. Hence, she considers, there is no principle of right or justice upon which she can be longer refused admission into the Union.

## SHALL WE ADOPT THEM?

Little Delaware, rather the people of little Delaware, lie under so heavy a burden of disapprobation and reproach on account of their retention of the pillory and the whipping-post that some courage is displayed by the outsider who says a word in commendation or even in defense of their conservatism. About once in three months on the average, a paragraph goes the round of the press, in which the steadfast little Commonwealth is held up to the scorn of her sister States because she has punished in her own way one or more transgressors of the law. The mode is described with the details best adapted to excite disgust, and able editors all over the country take advantage of the occasion to denounce the essential barbarism of people who in their respect for the laws forget the respect due to human nature. Good-natured citizens of the progressive States read the invective, or the homily, as it happens to be one or the other, and congratulate themselves on their own more refined methods of settling accounts with thieves and burglars. They are also apt, we believe, greatly to wonder that the Delawarians have not before now become ashamed of themselves and of their ancient ways; that, with the light of the nineteenth century streaming in upon them from all quarters, they have not long ago put out of sight such odious relics of the benighted past.

The fact that the people thus reviled or pitied seem for the most part quite unconscious or deserving either reproach or pity, may be a fact worthy of consideration. Is it not possible that the methods of punishment referred to, which seem to us so odious and antiquated, rest after all on solid grounds of wisdom and utility? May not mere sentimentalism rather than reason and experience be the source of the disgust and disapproval with which we look upon the pillory and whipping-post? It is indubitably true that a sort of sentimentalism, neither indigenous to the country nor the outgrowth of either English or Anglo-American character, played no insignificant part in molding the opinions of the earlier generations of the Republic. It came from France. Democrats adopted it eagerly, because it seemed to ground and sanction the most brilliant hopes they could conceive of the destinies of the free institutions here founded. A part of the theory alluded to was that man, the natural man even in his lowest estate, was a being of almost divine attributes and dignity, who fell into error and sin and crime, not so much through deprayed inclinations as through unpropitious conditions, mainly the results of false views and bad government in the past. Hence, among many other consequences once surprising but now no longer so, the fancy that in a creature of so high a nature as man, certain sublime rights inhered which could not be forfeited through any personal degradation or any offenses against society, and hence the obligation of society, even in its measures of self-defense, to respect and to abstain from outraging human dignity by certain familiar modes of punishment open to no other objection.

While we may admit that the sentiment is fine, even superfine, the great, overwhelming objection to its practical application in penology is that it affords no sure or satisfactory or consistent guidance in the distribution and assignment of pains and penalties. Sensibility is from its nature wayward, capricious, blind, and headlong—looking merely at the surface of things, grasping at fictions instead realities, weeping over a dead donkey while leaving a human mother to starve, and falling into all sorts of practical absurdities. While once protesting vehemently, in England, against the punishment of the pillory, it had nothing to say against imprisoning a poor debtor, and thus depriving his family of their chief and only provider of bread, and a similar unreasoning spirit is often exhibited in the criticisms of those more reflective of the ancient "institutions" of Delaware.

Whipping is denounced as a degrading punishment, and as, therefore, to be abrogated. But the line of CORNELLE, quoted by CHARLOTTE CORDAY at the guillotine, is always true, "The crime, not the scaffold, renders infamous." The thief, the robber, the burglar, has by his own act incurred a degradation which is merely expressed or signalized, not increased, by the punishment inflicted, whether by flogging or imprisonment. If it is urged that the criminal classes, competent judges in the premises, regard whipping as the more degrading punishment, the fact may well be taken into consideration at the present time as suggesting a possible remedy for an evil which is admitted to be growing. It may be, indeed, not a few wise men among us have for some time thought that perhaps the interests of society imperatively call for a revision of our penal code, with reference to changes rendered necessary by deterioration of manners. Omitting mention of the facility with which imprisonment is now wholly evaded by the perpetrators of certain crimes, it is a fact familiar to all that imprisonment, in many cases, is so brief, or so much mitigated, at least in some places, through the kindness of friends, or the indulgence of officials, as to have lost most of its deterrent, as well as most of its punitive influence. Flogging presents itself as an obvious and effective substitute for incarceration. The method is summary, and might easily be made sure, in spite of the culprit's troops of friends and sympathizers, to the ministers of the law. True, it might be difficult, perhaps impossible, to get the blows well laid on, tenderness for a combination, or in memory of good fellowship would possibly assert its rights in despite of vigilance. But in the cases we have chiefly in mind, the mere show of a flogging, the mere fact that the genteel embezzler or cheat had been duly stripped and tied up for the operation might, and probably would exert a most benign and blessed influence upon both the culprit and his cronies. By fixing in their minds a lively association between the scourge and "illicit appropriation," it would give them a keen perception of the difference between *meum* and *tuum*. For a while at least, the mere novelty of the peril to which thievery in all its grades exposed the members of the profession would have a good effect.

Upon another class the effect of the new punishment would be equally good, that is, upon those reckless prowlers who glory in their own audacity, and who in planning schemes of depredation are quite as much influenced by the admiration of their comrades as by the hope of plunder. If instead of imprisonment with its strong hope of escape, these audacious rascals had sound and repeated floggings to look for as the consequence of being caught, the character of their profession would be not a little changed in their eyes. Its glory would become lusterless. One cannot believe that the bank robbers a few weeks ago whipped in Delaware find the affair a subject of agreeable and exhilirating conversation together in their hours of relaxation.

Though we have mentioned few of the points that might be urged in favor of adopting the Delaware institution, we have certainly said enough to show that the subject is worthy of consideration.

SOME disapprobation has been hinted in one or two quarters concerning the views lately expressed by the COMMERCIAL with regard to the alleged probability that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company would lose its subsidy on account of non-fulfillment of contract, and we are reminded that the new vessels of the line are being constructed of American iron and other materials, at the famous Chester shipyards, in this State. Local interests, however, should never be allowed to counteract the weight of general principles. We feel as great a pride in upholding the various industries of our Commonwealth as does any paper in the State. The delay has not been the fault of Mr. ROACH. The building of the vessels has been pushed forward with unflagging energy. Still the fact remains that the new ships cannot be put upon the line soon enough to perform the regular semi-monthly trips during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, as stipulated in the contract. Hence it is every way right and proper that the $500,000 additional subsidy should be turned back into the Treasury, as suggested in this journal.

LAST fall a committee was appointed by the Baltimore Convention of Fire Engineers to examine and report upon the question of protection against fires. That paper has just been submitted, and among other matters the members of the committee advise the elimination of all political influences from the organization of fire departments, which they think should adopt the full pay system, and make sundry seemingly practical suggestions in regard to the manner of building and the amount and character of apparatus to be used. But the portion of the report most immediately desirable is the demand for a better system of fire-escapes, and it urges the memorialization of Congress to offer a premium to stimulate invention in this direction. The suggestions are wise and practical, and should be heeded by the authorities of all large cities.

## COMMUNION.

BY RICHARD REALF.

The sombre daylight dies, Mother,
It is the quiet even—
The hour when thy dear eyes, Mother,
Are brooding toward Heaven.
Thy life is lifted there, Mother,
Thou holdest now thy sheep:
O mind! O soul! O care, Mother,
A Mother's prayer is deep.

Across the aching sea, Mother,
Is drawn a mystic chain
Which lengthens unto me, Mother,
And back to thee again,
And skyward then doth grow, Mother,
And fast—as on a star—
Ah! All the Angels know, Mother,
How many links there are.

It tightens round me now, Mother,
I feel my spirit come
Swifter than speeding prow, Mother,
To thee, and peace, and home.
I walk the hallowed ground, Mother,
I see thee turn, and start—
And now, with one vast bound, Mother,
I fall upon thy heart.

We sing the olden hymn, Mother,
Unto the olden strain:—
What makes our eyes grow dim, Mother,
With tearful drops?
How far the world removes, Mother,
What soft spells o'er me creep:—
O, in thy love of loves, Mother,
I wrap me up, and sleep!

January 21, 1874.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is proposed in Washington to move a social bill "for the relief of the ladies of the Cabinet." They complain that they cannot return in person all the calls made upon them, work as hard as they will.

Oregon has more lunatics, in proportion to population, than any State in the Union. So many of them have adopted Greeley's advice, and "gone West," you see.

The public virtue of the Philadelphia *Press* oozes out, like pus, from its sores.

Nobody in Paris drinks water who can possibly avoid doing so. Chicago visitors feel perfectly at home, there

They have an ape in London "whom" they are going to try to teach to talk. Send him over here to Congressman Harris, of Virginia.

The St. Louis papers, in their comments on each other, remind us of very foul chimneys on fire.

An Indiana editor announces that he will trade his paper for two swarms of bees. He wants to exchange his present attitude for the bee-atitude of an apiary.

The people of New York are still clamoring for "rapid transit." Let them send for Genet. He can tell them how to make it at once rapid and safe.

The astronomer Proctor is of opinion that the moon is without atmosphere or water. The Brooklyn *Argus* thinks the latter fact excuses her for taking a "horn," which she improvidently does with her first "quarter."

The exports of cotton direct from the South during the past week were 98,000 bales, and the exports of all domestic produce from New York $4,500,000. The cotton receipts at all the ports for the week were 154,000, against 136,000 bales last year. The crop receipts are now 2,206,000, against 2,003,000 to date last season.

The very idea we suggested three months ago. The New York Commissioners of Emigration contemplate paying the fares of large numbers of idle able-bodied emigrants to portions of the South where workingmen are scarce.

The English cricketers who won so many victories in America have been beaten in their first game in Australia by a team of eighteen.

Times can't be so very hard in Rhode Island. The Providence *Journal* says the amount of deposits placed in the various savings institutions in that city last week was very large. One institution received $50,000 Friday, after taking $60,000 during the three days preceding. Another institution also received $100,000 during the past few days.

Items about little boys who pull each other from under broken ice are fashionable just now. No family should be without one.

A dog who charged with the Federal troops on Gen. Wright's brigade of Georgians at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, and was the only "Yankee" who went over the breastwork, has recently died at Columbus, Ga., where she was taken after the war by her captors.

The total number of casualties on the great lakes from the opening to the close of navigation last year was 1,021, of which 250 were collisions, 245 vessels went ashore, 9 suffered from explosions, 50 capsized, and 23 were burned. Seventy-eight vessels were total losses, 21 of which were "old hulks" or "rat-traps," which are better out of existence.

Holland, France and England are the only nations whose diplomatic representatives in Japan persist in pressing the proposition to open the whole Empire to foreigners. The American Minister declines to participate in the movement.

Lucky man. A Maine ice-dealer is reported to have sold his ice crop at an advance of $100,000.

A Western member will shortly introduce in the House a resolution to the effect that if taxation shall be deemed necessary, it shall be put upon incomes exceeding five thousand dollars.

There is an evident yearning in Congressional quarters for the restoration of the franking privilege.

The Bureau of Statistics reports that the exports of wheat from the United States to Great Britain from 1860 to 1873, inclusive, was 274,657,082 bushels. Exports of the same article from Prussia to Great Britain during the same period was 238,343,547 bushels.

The tendency of English railroads is to pay off their bonds and substitute shares.

Several heavy tobacco growers from Virginia have recently bought land in Kansas for the purpose of cultivating tobacco. They have had years of experience, and say they are willing, from their knowledge of the necessary soil and climate, to risk raising as good an article there as the Virginia leaf.

The Charleston *News* of the 17th mentions great activity at present in the phosphate trade. Several vessels are now loading, and over twenty have already sailed.

The political disturbance in Mississippi has been settled by the Supreme Court of the State, which holds the last election legal and constitutional. This puts Ames in the chair as Governor.

"Gail Hamilton" says that "Adam's fall is a very discouraging circumstance." She forgets, however, that it was made under circumstances of the strongest encouragement from Eve.

Little Rock, Ark., appears to be a little the hardest locality in the United States. One of the papers of that city has fifteen proclamations from the Governor offering rewards for murderers.

A movement is on foot in favor of the union of the Methodist Episcopal and the Protestant Episcopal churches of the United States.

The demand of the veterans of the Mexican war for pensions is not likely to meet the favorable attention of Congress, in view of the condition of the public treasury.

Wild stories are in the wind in England concerning the extension of the new idea of an employers' federation. A federation of barristers is talked of, and it is said that they propose to unite for the purpose of refusing to take any brief under one hundred guineas.

The Icelanders will celebrate the millennial of their existence during the present year. It was in the year 874 that a Norwegian chief, named Ingolf, settled a small colony upon Iceland, which had been but recently discovered.

United States Commissioner Osborne, of New York, has made a decision declaring that there is no violation of the spirit of the Postoffice laws if a letter having a *nom de plume*, and having a designated number, should be delivered at that place to the party claiming it.

The commercial travelers of Michigan have formed an association. The object of the society, which is limited to five hundred persons, is to provide for the widows and children of deceased members.

There is a talk of reducing the three-fourths pay on the retired list to half-pay again. The superfluous officers make a large force, and Washington has a great number of them always on hand.

Grass, winter wheat and independent newspapers are springing up in all parts of California.

Ohio is a lucky State. Some statistician should give a record of the great names of the past decade identified with that Commonwealth. Nearly all have been Ohioans, except Belknap and Borie.

AMONG the interesting claims before the Committee on War Claims of the House is that of a Mr. Barton, an employee of the Solicitor's office of the Treasury Department, who claims that the government is in duty bound to pay him the value of six barrels of whisky, in consequence of his mule taking fright at a train of cars on the Virginia side of the Long bridge in 1862, the train being run by government authority, and the engineer and fireman being consequently government officials. The claimant had on his cart a barrel of alcohol, which he asserts was equivalent to six barrels of whisky, and in consequence of the aforesaid accident he was prevented from realizing a handsome profit on the said alcohol, which he would have sold among the camps on the "sacred soil" as a prime article of whisky after the necessary dilution.

## IRON.

**The Product of the Lake Superior Mines and Furnaces—The Value of Ore and Iron Produced—Interesting and Valuable Statistics**

[From the Marquette Mining Journal, Jan. 17.]

ORE SHIPMENTS FOR 1873.

The following table exibits in gross and net tons the amount of iron ore shipped from the Lake Superior mines during the season of 1873, together with its total value of $7 per ton, gross:

| MINES. | Gross tons. | Lbs. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jackson | 113,892 | 740 | $ 797,246 31 |
| New York | 70,893 | 600 | 496,176 87 |
| Cleveland | 139,082 | 820 | 924,576 56 |
| Lake Superior | 166,656 | 600 | 1,166,663 87 |
| Champion | 74,788 | 1,210 | 569,477 78 |
| Washington | 38,015 | 1,530 | 266,102 78 |
| Republic | 106,452 | 2,160 | 748,170 75 |
| Kiernan | 21,065 | 590 | 147,456 84 |
| Cascade | 20,507 | 769 | 143,551 37 |
| Barnum | 48,076 | 1,360 | 336,535 93 |
| Foster | 27,372 | 440 | 191,606 38 |
| Rowland | 1,404 | 1,890 | 9,832 84 |
| Lake Angeline | 43,933 | 1,260 | 307,535 25 |
| Pittsburgh & L. Superior | 21,498 | 1,490 | 150,400 37 |
| Edwards | 31,730 | 250 | 222,111 69 |
| Spurr | 31,933 | 1,550 | 223,535 87 |
| Michigamme | 28,966 | 1,230 | 202,765 84 |
| Michigan (Clarksburgh) | 3,219 | 700 | 22,484 00 |
| Keystone | 10,426 | 700 | 72,984 18 |
| McComber | 38,969 | 1,630 | 274,788 69 |
| Himrod | 2,074 | 260 | 14,519 21 |
| Marquette | 2,148 | 210 | 15,031 61 |
| Winthrop | 33,546 | 1,370 | 234,846 29 |
| Shenango | 5,058 | 910 | 40,046 35 |
| Albion | 1,183 | 1,370 | 8,320 29 |
| Carr | 1,658 | 2,140 | 11,591 59 |
| Bagaley | 1,276 | 1,190 | 8,935 56 |
| Howell Hoppock | 1,239 | 1,500 | 8,676 69 |
| Green Bay | 949 | 1,300 | 6,646 91 |
| Emma | 7,137 | 1,740 | 49,964 44 |
| Rolling Mill | 11,319 | 740 | 79,235 31 |
| Saginaw | 37,139 | 60 | 259,973 18 |
| Smith | 9,328 | 1,860 | 65,301 81 |
| Grand Central | 6,629 | 1,150 | 46,406 59 |
| Gribben | 4,517 | 1,250 | 31,622 32 |
| New England | 180 | 410 | 1,264 23 |
| Allen | 510 | 810 | 3,570 00 |
| Goodrich | 3,258 | 330 | 22,808 59 |
| Home | 1,090 | 2,000 | 7,636 25 |
| Magnetic | 78 | 1,560 | 550 87 |
| Iron Mountain | 112 | 1,510 | 787 72 |
| Hungerford | 145 | 440 | 1,016 37 |
| Total | 1,163,067 | 160 | $8,141,398 98 |

PRODUCTION OF THE FURNACES FOR 1873.

The following table shows the aggregate production of the several furnaces in the district for 1873, together with the value of the iron ($45) at furnace:

| FURNACES. | Gross tons. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Pioneer | 7,098 | $319,440 |
| Collins | 2,000 | 90,000 |
| Michigan | 4,467 | 201,015 |
| Greenwood | 4,416 | 198,720 |
| Bancroft | 4,100 | 184,500 |
| Morgan | 6,324 | 284,580 |
| Champion | 3,949 | 177,705 |
| Deer Lake | 3,447 | 155,115 |
| Fayette | 10,694 | 481,230 |
| Bay | 6,761 | 304,245 |
| Munising | 2,231 | 100,395 |
| Grace | 7,800 | 351,000 |
| Beecher | 710 | 31,950 |
| Beecher (muck bar) | 428 | 25,689 |
| Lake Superior Company's peat furnace | 500 | 22,500 |
| Escanaba (shipped to November 19) | 2,178 | 97,875 |
| Menominee | 2,400 | 108,000 |
| Total | 71,507 | $3,324,225 |

TOTAL PRODUCT OF THE MINES.

The following table exhibits in gross tons the aggregate product of each mine from 1856 to 1873, inclusive of both:

| | gross tons. |
|---|---|
| Jackson | 1,311,117 |
| New York | 921,662 |
| Cleveland | 1,157,343 |
| Lake Superior | 1,442,585 |
| Marquette | 55,146 |
| Champion | 347,649 |
| Washington | 346,934 |
| Republic | 116,477 |
| Kloman | 21,065 |
| Cascade | 59,747 |
| Barnum | 175,053 |
| Foster | 101,183 |
| Rowland | 9,378 |
| Lake Angeline | 339,980 |
| Pittsburgh and Lake Superior | 22,658 |
| Edwards | 152,502 |
| Spurr | 31,933 |
| Michigamme | 29,107 |
| Keystone | 10,426 |
| McComber | 83,122 |
| Himrod | 2,074 |
| Winthrop | 58,573 |
| Shenango | 5,058 |
| Albion | 2,288 |
| Carr | 1,673 |
| Bagaley | 5,702 |
| Howell Hoppock | 1,239 |
| Green Bay | 5,593 |
| Emma | 7,137 |
| Rolling Mill | 18,091 |
| Saginaw | 56,299 |
| Smith | 24,773 |
| Grand Central | 21,884 |
| Gribben | 4,517 |
| New England | 108,990 |
| Gem | 9,317 |
| Goodrich | 3,258 |
| Home | 1,090 |
| Magnetic | 78 |
| Iron Mountain | 16,706 |
| Hungerford | 145 |
| Parsons | 1,896 |
| Negaunee | 11,687 |
| Mahoning | 2,884 |
| Franklin | 2,007 |
| Michigan | 4,459 |
| Quartz | 718 |
| Excelsior | 756 |
| Williams | 447 |
| Other small mines | 217 |
| Total | 6,671,067 |

TOTAL PRODUCT OF THE FURNACES.

The following table shows the total product of the Lake Superior furnaces from 1858 to 1873, inclusive:

| | Gross Tons. |
|---|---|
| Pioneer | 74,695 |
| Northern | 16,068 |
| Collins | 43,949 |
| Michigan | 31,812 |
| Greenwood | 33,768 |
| Morgan | 43,315 |
| Bancroft | 45,351 |
| Champion | 29,515 |
| Fayette | 46,181 |
| Munising | 12,294 |
| Deer Lake | 14,000 |
| Bay | 20,755 |
| Grace | 7,800 |
| Beecher | 6,652 |
| Beecher (muck bar and merchant iron) | 1,427 |
| L. S. Co.'s peat furnace | 500 |
| Escanaba | 2,178 |
| Menominee | 2,400 |
| Total | 428,857 |

TRAFFIC OVER THE RAILROADS.

The iron traffic for 1873 was divided between our two railway as follows:

IRON ORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Over Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad | 659,594 |
| Over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad | 503,992 |
| Difference in favor of Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad | 155,162 |

PIG IRON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Over Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad | 21,999 |
| Over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad | 9,248 |
| Difference in favor of Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad | 12,751 |
| Total ore and pig iron over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad | 513,180 |
| Total ore and pig iron over Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad | 681,893 |
| Total shipments by rail | 1,194,204 |

With a difference of 168,713 tons in favor of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad.

The small excess in our table showing the product of the district is accounted for by ore teamed from one or two mines to local furnaces.

AGGREGATE YIELD OF MINES AND FURNACES.

The following is a statement in gross tons of the aggregate yield of the mines and furnaces in this district from 1856 to 1873, inclusive, together with the value of the same:

| | Iron Ore. | Pig Iron. | Ore and Pig iron. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1856 | 7,000 | ..... | 7,000 | $ 28,000 |
| 1857 | 21,000 | ..... | 21,000 | 63,000 |
| 1858 | 31,038 | 1,629 | 32,664 | 249,392 |
| 1859 | 65,679 | 7,358 | 72,957 | 515,702 |
| 1860 | 116,908 | 5,660 | 122,568 | 733,496 |
| 1861 | 45,430 | 7,970 | 53,400 | 418,501 |
| 1862 | 115,721 | 8,590 | 124,311 | 984,977 |
| 1863 | 185,267 | 9,813 | 195,070 | 1,416,935 |
| 1864 | 325,138 | 13,839 | 348,987 | 1,967,315 |
| 1865 | 996,956 | 19,283 | 208,539 | 1,590,439 |
| 1866 | 996,972 | 18,457 | 15,429 | 2,409,990 |
| 1867 | 466,976 | 30,911 | 496,887 | 3,475,829 |
| 1868 | 507,813 | 38,646 | 546,459 | 3,992,413 |
| 1869 | 633,238 | 39,003 | 672,241 | 4,905,443 |
| 1870 | 876,471 | 49,298 | 925,769 | 6,300,170 |
| 1871 | 813,379 | 51,226 | 864,604 | 6,118,895 |
| 1872 | 962,052 | 63,196 | 1,025,250 | 7,185,055 |
| 1873 | 1,163,067 | 71,507 | 1,234,564 | 11,665,638 |
| Total | 6,708,470 | 428,857 | 7,137,327 | $55,743,656 |

**What the Human Heart Does.**

From a recent review of the Rev. Dr. Haughton's experiments regarding the muscular force exerted by the human heart, we condense as follows: The heart is composed of innumerable muscular fibers arranged like two balls of twine, each with a cavity in its center, and both completely enveloped in a third ball. These fibers are, however, not continuous, as in the case of twine wound on a ball, but work independently. By calculating the force exerted by these fibers, when either contracted or extended, and expressing the result in "foot-tons"—that is, in the force required to lift a ton to the height of one foot—it appears that the daily work of the left ventricle alone, which lifts at each stroke three ounces of blood through a height of 9,923 feet, is equal to 89,706 foot-tons. Estimating the relative power of the right ventricle to that of the left, in the proportion of 1 to 13, the total daily work of both is equal to 124,208 foot-tons. Although the average weight of the heart is but 9.50 ounces, the work done by it in a given time exceeds that accomplished by all the other muscles exercised in a boat race during the same period. Helmholtz, the German physicist, proved that the heart could raise its own weight 20,280 feet in an hour, while the best locomotive engine could only raise its own weight 2,700 feet in the same time. An active climber, with the full exercise of all the needed muscles, can only accomplish 9,000 feet in nine hours, or one-twentieth the work done by the heart.

**Intoxicating Meat.**

"Ninon de l'Enclos used to declare that a beefsteak intoxicated her, and perhaps it did; but it would not be fair on that account to charge drunkenness on every woman who cherished a partiality for sirloins and porter-houses."

There is a slight mistake here, it having been her soup, I believe, which Miss Longclothes found so exhilarating. That, however, is of no importance. But would it not be fair to charge at least an inclination to drunkenness upon a woman who "exhibited a partiality for porter-houses?" On the face of it who could say no? It is only those who know that in New York a certain cut of beef is called a porter-house steak, who would be able to unravel the confusion that follows the taking of the compound adjective and using it absolutely in the plural—porter-houses meaning something to eat. Think of eating porter-houses—of a woman's eating them! Generally this use of adjectives is the result of mere shiftlessness and sloth, except when it is truly poetic. And the exception does not touch the point in question; for the dragging down of poetical expressions into the service of prosaic, work-a-day needs is less excusable than laziness, and is one of the worst manifestations of vulgarity in speech.—*The Galaxy.*

## SCARED TO DEATH.

**Two Men Lose Their Lives Through Fear.**

[From the Pottsville Journal.]

Scattered through the fields of literature, and even of veracious chronicles, there are innumerable instances of the great power exercised by the body over the mind. Wonderful cures wrought by a change of spirits; great harm caused by melancholy; sometimes death from too great joy, and also from fear. In short, so noticeable have been the effects of the mind's action on the body, that it has become a matter of common knowledge that in most cases of illness the mind must be put in a good condition before it can be hoped that the body will be benefited. We have to put on record two instances in which men lost their lives through fear, needless fear. It is well-known now that small-pox existed for some weeks in a store on Centre street, and committed great ravages in the family circle of the storekeeper. Among the customers who dealt at his store were two men, one a well-to-do storekeeper at Auburn, and the other from Cressona. One day the Auburn man came to this store, bought a stock of goods, and in going out noticed that the doors and windows were closed. He asked the reason of this funeral appearance of things. "Why," said some one, "don't you know that they have small-pox there?" At this intelligence the heart of the Auburn man sank within him, he was at once seized with pains, went home and died of the small-pox in three days. The fate of the Cressona man was almost exactly similar. He entered the same store, was informed of the existence of small-pox there, was dreadfully frightened and went home to die of small-pox.

## PERSONAL.

When General Grant retires from the Presidential chair he purposes taking his family to Europe, where they will remain until their new residence in Washington is ready for occupation.

A quarrel is brewing between Jefferson Davis and ex-Governor Foote. The latter severely criticised Davis. Davis, in a letter to a friend in Washington, says that Foote is a "constitutional liar," and that he will, therefore, take no further notice of him. Foote is a choleric personage, and now threatens to tweak Davis's nose.

Caleb Cushing was born the year before John Marshall was made Chief Justice, and he had been a voter eight years when John Jay, the first Chief Justice, died. The old fox can turn a handspring from the date of the trial of the Tichborne claimant, or William Tweed, back to the Alien and Sedition act. It is said that if you break his life in two in the middle, and make two men of it, Caleb might counterfeit them on himself, and meet his other half just at the time the old Capitol was completed, and when the first railroad got into Washington from Baltimore.

Solon Robinson, the old agricultural man of the New York *Tribune*, now turns up as the contributor of a series of letters to the Greeley (Col.) *Tribune*, entitled, "From Florida to Colorado."

The new French Minister, who is now crossing the ocean, is to be dined and wined at a series of diplomatic dinners and Senatorial "spreads." He is about forty-five years of age, good looking, well informed and a Protestant. Of course, many caps will be set for him.

A beautiful Southerner called upon General Sherman recently, to obtain some evidence from him concerning a cotton claim she is prosecuting. "How many children have you, madam?" demanded the General. "I have six; I have had nine." "Then," answered the General decisively, "you had better stop hunting up cotton, and go to Grant and tell him I say to pension you. Any woman who has had nine children and looks as young and handsome as you do, deserves a pension."

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh is said to be one of the first fruits of a federation effected between the royal families of Europe, and which may be entitled the "Grand Monarchial Government Assurance Company, Unlimited." France and Spain are at present without any stock in this company; but Marshal MacMahon is understood to have applied for a few shares, and, from the way in which affairs go in Spain, it may be expected that Don Alphonso the younger will soon become a partner in it.

Simpson K. Donavin, formerly reporter on the Baltimore *Exchange* during the troublous times, has been elected Clerk of the Ohio Senate. He sometimes had literally to "carve his way" through unruly mobs to obtain matter for his paper. He is a native of Pennsylvania.

Whittier, the New England poet, is now sixty-seven years old; but he seems to retain all his natural sweetness of soul and beauty of touch in his poetry. His poem on Agassiz is worthy of his best days.

This is from the Lynchburg *Virginian*: "What other city can say it? Not another in the universe. On the same day were elected two United States Senators, both former residents of Lynchburg and natives of this county—Judge Thurman, of Ohio, and Col. Withers, of Virginia. Furthermore, on the same day another distinguished citizen of Lynchburg and former United States Senator was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, Hon. Wm. Allen. Still further, on the same day three distinguished citizens of Lynchburg received most complimentary votes at Richmond for United States Senator. And still further, the editor of the Petersburg *Index-Appeal* is a Lynchburger. We do not know what the country would do if it were not for Lynchburg to supply brain for it." It means Bourbon-power.

The Senate of Minnesota has taken action authorizing an investigation into the pine land contracts, which have excited so much comment in that State.


**A Reanimated System.**

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from Indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in purport and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression untroubled, and he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change

A. A. McCARTY,

NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,

BROKER,

DEALER IN

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Feb


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 21, 1874.

The *Railway Monitor* furnishes us with some interesting statistics of the earnings of railroads during 1873, the reports for December showing a much improved condition over that of November; business evidently recovered rapidly from the effects of the panic, and the general results of the year must be considered good. One of the prominent features which will be noticed is the large increase of earnings on the part of the Pacific roads, the Central showing an increase of $1,204,240 and the Union an increase in eleven months of $1,372,516.

The following differences are shown between the gross earnings of 1873 and 1872 on several prominent roads:

| | 1873. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic and Great Western. | $5,184,388 | $5,257,993 |
| Atlantic and Pacific..... | 1,371,910 | 1,141,878 |
| Burl., C. Rapids and Minn.. | 1,188,040 | 995,959 |
| Central Pacific..... | 13,938,969 | 12,734,729 |
| Chic., Danv. and Vincennes. | 638,726 | 604,829 |
| Chicago and Northwestern.. | 15,545,167 | 12,272,061 |
| Cleve., Col. Cin. and Ind. | 4,631,533 | 4,462,524 |
| Denver and Rio Grande..... | 392,504 | 274,422 |
| Erie..... | 19,631,781 | 18,935,692 |
| Illinois Central..... | 8,054,661 | 8,026,150 |
| Indianap., Bl. and West.... | 1,501,878 | 1,260,092 |
| Kansas Pacific..... | 3,505,176 | 2,651,645 |
| L. Shore and Mich. South.... | 19,255,074 | 18,291,626 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul.... | 9,046,116 | 6,955,710 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas. | 3,413,027 | 1,896,690 |
| Mobile and Ohio..... | 2,801,677 | 2,952,603 |
| Ohio and Mississippi..... | 3,606,168 | 3,626,635 |
| Pacific of Missouri..... | 3,671,866 | 3,532,562 |
| St. Louis, A. and T. H. (main) | 1,262,213 | 1,401,065 |
| do do (branches) | *575,230 | 505,303 |
| St. Louis and Iron Mountain.. | 2,360,418 | 2,251,342 |
| St. L., Kansas City and North | 2,761,909 | 2,856,920 |
| St. Louis and Southeastern.. | 1,265,609 | ..... |
| Total (omitting St. L. and S. E.)..... | $122,369,189 | $113,185,763 |

*Three weeks only of December in each year.

The following is the latest official statement of the Union Pacific Railroad for eleven months of the year:

| | 11 mos. 1872. | 11 mos. 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Earnings..... | $9,567,271 37 | $8,134,754 61 |
| Expenses..... | 4,725,138 50 | 4,448,744 25 |
| Net earnings..... | $4,781,837 87 | $3,686,010 36 |
| Rec. gross earnings.. | 1,379,516 76 | ..... |
| Net earnings (incl.).. | 1,095,227 51 | ..... |

—The recommendations of the National Board of Trade on the subject of the financial policy of the government, referred to in our dispatches this morning, are as follows:

*Resolved*, First—That the National Board of Trade respectfully recommends to Congress that there shall be no further issues of irredeemable paper money whatsoever.

Second—That in the opinion of this Board it is the first duty of the government to provide for the retirement and cancelation of so much of the legal tender notes as has been issued from the so-called forty-four millions reserve.

Third—That it is the imperative duty of the government to restrict the expenditures in every department of the public service to the lowest possible point, and that strict economy be instituted in all the appropriations.

Fourth—That Congress be requested to so amend the National Banking law that the banks be compelled to hold the coin they receive for interest on their bonds hypothecated as security for their circulation, as a part of their reserve, until their reserve in coin shall be equal at least to thirty per cent. of their circulation.

These resolutions were adopted by the board at their regular meeting in Baltimore, on January 14th, after having received the careful examination and approval of the association.

As being the deliberate expression of the opinions of some of the leading business men of the country, whose practical experience in financial matters makes them familiar with the real wants of the mercantile community, and not the ideas of mere closet theorists with no practical experience, they are entitled to consideration hearing.

We esp cially commend the fourth resolution as the most feasible plan of resumption ever set suggested, and the only one which promises to result in success.

Let expedients of every kind be adopted to emporarily alleviate the evils of the present system, we must finally come down to some such plan as the above, or make a new start after a general collapse.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

| January 21, 1874. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold..... | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| Western Union Teleg'h. | 76½ | 76½ | 76¾ | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| Pacific Mail..... | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 42¾ |
| Adams Express..... | | | | | | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co.... | | | | | | |
| American Express..... | | | 60½ | | 60½ | |
| United States Express. | | | 50¾ | | 50¾ | |
| New York Central..... | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103½ | 104 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Erie..... | | 103½ | 103½ | 104 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Michigan Central..... | | | 86 | | 86½ | 86¾ |
| Michigan Southern..... | 80¼ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Illinois Central..... | | | 101 | | 101 | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg. | | | 93¾ | | 93¾ | |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 61 | 61¾ | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| Do Preferred..... | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Rock Island..... | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| St. Paul..... | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Do Preferred..... | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Fort Wayne..... | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Ohio and Mississippi..... | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Union Pacific..... | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Chicago and Alton..... | | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108 | ..... | 107 |
| Sarnia..... | | | | | | |

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

| GOVERNMENTS. | Morn. | Noon. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s 1881..... | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 1881, coupons..... | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 5-20s, 1862..... | 114 | 114 | 114¾ |
| 5-20s, 1864..... | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| 5-20s, 1865..... | 117 | 117 | 117¼ |
| 5-20s, 1867..... | 116 | 116 | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, 1867..... | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s 1868..... | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 10-40s..... | 112¾ | 113¼ | 112¾ |
| 10-40s, coupons..... | 114 | 114 | 114¾ |
| Currency 6s..... | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| New 5s..... | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| STATE BONDS. | | | |
| Tennessee, new..... | 80 | | 79¾ |
| Tennessee, new..... | 79¾ | | 79¾ |
| South Carolina, April..... | | | 15 |
| South Carolina, July..... | 9¼ | | 9¼ |
| Missouri 6s..... | 93½ | | 93 |

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather still remains cloudy with occasional light showers of rain. Thus, with the warmth of the weather renders the streets for the present in a horrible condition. But why complain? What can't be cured must be endured."

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the unnatural state of the weather has a marked effect upon the volume of trade. Yet dealers report an active trade demand, and seem perfectly contented with the state of affairs at *present* and look hopefully to the *future*. May their most sanguine hopes be realized.

As noted in our last there has been a good degree of improvement observable in all departments of trade, and we are assured it will continue to increase until the volume swells to figures beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

We have no changes in prices worthy of special mention to note, the rates being uniform for all leading articles of commerce. As remarked in our last, the arrivals of grain are on the increase at the elevator, but as yet there are no changes to note in prices. The flour market is also firm. Choice butter is still in light supply. The receipts of eggs are in excess of the demand. Bacon and groceries are reported moderately active at unchanged prices.

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles during the past twenty-four hours:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 1,975 | Apples, bbls..... | 159 |
| Corn, sks..... | 1,472 | Wheat, sks..... | 1,700 |
| Oats, sks..... | 2,097 | Rye, sks..... | 400 |
| Hides, sks..... | 785 | Butter, pkgs..... | 103 |
| Bacon, pcs..... | 664 | Bacon, tierces..... | 25 |
| Potatoes, bush..... | 336 | | |

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received in this market during the last two weeks:

| | Last week. | This week. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls..... | 1,974 | 11,587 | 19,561 |
| Apples, bbls..... | 1,003 | 503 | 1,506 |
| Cheese, bxs..... | 963 | | 963 |
| Corn, sks..... | 4,644 | 5,227 | 9,831 |
| Wheat, sks..... | 7,689 | 7,370 | 15,059 |
| Barley, sks..... | 7,526 | 10,792 | 18,318 |
| Rye, sks..... | 1,452 | 1,395 | 2,847 |
| Oats, sks..... | 8,475 | 9,023 | 17,498 |
| Butter, pkgs..... | 376 | 308 | 684 |
| Bacon, pcs..... | 16,071 | 13,230 | 29,301 |
| Bacon, tcs..... | 242 | 125 | 367 |

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—The receipts, under more favorable weather, have increased, and the sales and trade quality and condition has alike improved. We quote as follows: $2 00, $3 00@4 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality and conditions.

APPLE BUTTER—Market quiet at unchanged prices. Sales as in store at 9@10c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—The demand is decidedly more active, caused, perhaps, by the present or contemplated starting of establishments that have for some time been idle. We are reported sales at the following figures: Soda ash, common, 3¾@4c; refined, 5c; cream, 5½; pearl, 10@11c; concentrated, 9c; black lead, 5c.

ALES—The unsettled and nominal state of the barley market, seems not to affect the regular ale trade in the least. Prices are firm and unchanged, and sales are reported as follows: 5 ₱ bbl, XX Ale, Lobb and Co., $4 25; 10 bbl; Bass' English ale, in gilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70 @22 84; bbls, 41 gals, $42 26@42 40; hhds, 63 gals, 62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $3 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale, in cases of 5 doz bottles, 2 ₱ doz; Robert Young's sparkling ale, $3 ₱ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by E. & A. Burke, $3 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ doz; Bidwell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 ₱ doz.

BUTTER—It will be no news to housekeepers and lovers of choice butter, particularly during the season for buckwheat cakes, to learn that the supply is short of the demand. "Why are things thus?" We continue to quote as follows: Choice roll 58@37c; solid packed 22@23c; inferior 12@16c ₱ lb. White navy will sales ranging at $2 00@2 20 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market reported rather dull with sales of red and red tipped at 5¼@5½c; fair to good green 3¾@4¾c; hurl, 2¾@3c.

BORAX—Market quiet and prices unchanged at 25c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—No 8, $2 ₱ doz; No 8, $3 50 ₱ doz; No 4 ₱ dozen; toy brooms are in good demand at $1 50@2 00 ₱ dozen; whisks, 75 cts to $1 50 ₱ dozen additional.

BEESWAX—We are reported a fair market with sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The stocks held by dealers are not only ample to meet the requirements of the trade, but are of the finest quality ever offered in this market. We have no changes to note in figures and continue to quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured, 12½@13c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12½; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₱ lb, 10c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $1 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 6½c; bacon ribs sides, ₱ lb, 9½c; bacon clear sides, 10c ₱ lb; mess pork, $16 25; lard, prime kettle, in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; do in tubs, ₱ lb, 11c; do in 5 lb pails, 12c; prime leaf in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 10½c ₱ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11½c ₱ lb; packed, refined, in 3 lb caddies, 11½c; do in 5 lb caddies, 11c ₱ lb, 12c; re fined do in 1 lb prints, 13c; refined do in 5 lb pails, 12½c; ham sausage, 10c.

BAKERS' BAKING POWDER—This favorite household article is still in active demand with sales of cases per doz at $1 60; do ₱ gal $3 00; 7 lb do $5 00; 5 cans $5 ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—Stocks of choice cheese are accumulating but holders do not seem anxious to sell at present rates, evidently holding there time for better prices. We quote as follows: Prime to fancy Ohio factory to the trade, Young Americas 13@; Nutmeg 12c; prime to choice Ohio factory, 12@13c; dairy 11@12c.

CANNED FRUIT—Market quiet and unchanged, with the usual advance on small lots from stores.

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $30 ₱ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ₱ cwt., from store.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9¾c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix $3 00@3 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $1 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00 @3 50

CANNED GOODS—Cases 2¾ ₱ California apricots, ₱ doz, $3 25; cases 2 ₱ blackberries, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 ₱ Winslow's blueberries, ₱ doz, $ 50; cases 2 ₱ white cherries, extra, ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 ₱ red cherries, ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 ₱ grapes, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 ₱ gooseberries, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 ₱ green gages, ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 ₱ damson plums, ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 ₱ egg plums, ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 ₱ egg plums, ₱ doz, $3 47½; cases 2 ₱ damson plums, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 3 ₱ peaches, extra, ₱ doz, $3 50; case 2 ₱ peaches, ₱ doz, $2 40; cases 2 ₱ pie peaches, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2¾ ₱ California Bartlett pears, ₱ doz, $3 25; cases 2 ₱ Bartlett pears, ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 ₱ pears, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 ₱ pine apple, ₱ doz, $2 50; cases 2 ₱ orange quinces, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 ₱ raspberries, ₱ doz, $3 00; cases 2 ₱ strawberries, extra, ₱ doz, $3 75; cases 2 ₱ strawberries, ₱ doz, $3 50; cases 2 ₱ asparagus, ₱ doz, $4 75; cases 2 ₱ lima beans, ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 ₱ string beans, ₱ doz, $2 00; cases 2 ₱ Wilson's green corn, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 ₱ Yarmouth sugar corn, ₱ doz, $2 95; cases 2 ₱ Baltimore corn, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 3 ₱ golden pumpkin, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 3 ₱ boiled do, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 ₱ marrowfat green peas, ₱ doz, $2 75; cases, 2 ₱ green peas, ₱ doz, $2 00; cases 2 ₱ succotash (corn and lima), ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 ₱ tomatoes ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 ₱ Baltimore tomatoes ₱ doz, $1 85; cases 1 ₱ Winslow's succotash (corn and lima), ₱ doz, $2 75; cases 2 ₱ California fresh salmon, ₱ doz, $2 25; cases 2 ₱ do, ₱ doz, $4 50; cases Winslow's salmon, ₱ doz, $3 50; cases 2 ₱ do, $6 75; cases 2 ₱ fresh mackerel, ₱ doz, $4 50; cases 2 ₱ lobsters, ₱ doz, $2 00@2 40; cases 2 ₱ do, ₱ doz, $2 30; cases 1 ₱ cove oysters, light, ₱ doz, $1 10; cases 2 ₱ do, ₱ doz, $2 00; cases 1 ₱ stewed oysters, lunch, ₱ doz, $1 10; cases 2 ₱ do, ₱ doz, $2 00; cases 1 ₱ cherry stone clams, ₱ doz, $2 50; cases 2 ₱ do, ₱ doz, $3 50.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is reported fairly active, apples being held at at 8¾@9c ₱ lb; peaches, halves at 12@12½; pitted 18@20c; blackberries 14 @15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Weather unfavorable; stock light, with sales at 6¾@6¾c.

EGGS—Market fully supplied and prices weak; sales of strictly fresh at 24@25c ₱ doz; pickled 15 @22c.

FISH—We have not the slightest change to note in the current rates of salt fish. Sales are made as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackral $35; No. 1 mess do, $33; extra No. 1 shore mackrel, $28; No. 1 shore mackrel, $23; extra No. 1 bay mackrel, $19; No. 1 bay mackrel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackrel, $17; No. 2 bay mackrel, $14; large No. 3 mackrel, $12 00; No. 3 mackrel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges cod fish, $6 50@7 00; medium do do, $5 50@6 00; No. 1 do ₱ box, 75c; herring, scales, 50c ₱ box; No. 1 do ₱ box, 40c.

FEATHERS—No 1, 78@80c ₱ lb; No 2 C, 40@73c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—Dealers in flour report ample stocks on hand with an active trade demand. Yet notwithstanding the fact that there has been a decline in the price of wheat, we have no changes to note in the rates of flour, the market here is firm, with no disposition on the part of holders to offer for a single effect sales. We quote: St. Louis, $2 25@3 50; Kentucky white superf, $3 50; Ohio and Indiana, $3 00; Minnesota, $7 50; Wisconsin, $7 00; Rye flour, $5 50.

GROCERIES—Dealers in this line of trade report business fair for the season with a daily increase in its volume. It is the general opinion that coffees, both green and roasted, will advance ere many days. Purchasers will make a note of this, and act accordingly. We quote.

*Coffee*—Green coffee—Choice 33c; prime 32c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 40c. Roasted coffee—In papers, 35c; in bulk, 34½c; Java 43c.

*Teas*—Young Hyson 50@55 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Japan 55c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Oolong 25@35c ₱ lb; fancy $1 00 ₱ lb; Souchon 35c@55c ₱ lb.

*Sugars*—Standard Ex C 10½c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard A 10¾c; standard harde 11¾c.

*Molasses*—Choice New Orleans 75c; prime 68@70c.

*Syrups*—Choice White Diamond, Sugar Drips, 69c; Amer 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

*Rice*—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7½c.

GRAIN—The receipts continue light, particularly of wheat. The mills, by taking all good lots on the market, manage to keep up a supply, and run day and night, finding ready sale for all their products. We have no change to note, in prices of wheat, and quote per winter at at $1 05, and white $1 70@1 75. Oats 58@59c for prime white; mixed 49@50c. Corn 75@76c for prime yellow; shelled mixed 70c; old ear 65c; new 70@73. Rye 90@95c.

HONEY—Choice clover, 40c per lb; buckwheat 30@35c.

HOMINY—Sales are reported at $4 50@5 25 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—Sales as follows: 1873's, 48@50c ₱ lb; 1870's, 35@40c; 1871's, 15@35c.

HAY—Sales baled on wharf at $18@25; wagon, $20@26. Straw $14 per ton.

LARD OIL—Winter strained 80c ₱ gallon; fall 73c.

ONIONS—Sales in a regular way $5 00@7 00 per bbl.

PEAS—$1 65@1 75 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@14c ₱ lb; turkeys 14@16c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows held at $1 10@1 12 ₱ bushel on track, and $1 00@1 05 from store.

*Steeds*—Ballimore $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl; Jerseys $6 25 @6 75 ₱ bbl.

SALT—By the car load $1 60 ₱ bbl; in a jobbing way $1 85 ₱ bbl.

HAIR—9½@3c ₱ lb, as to quality.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 30 ₱ bushel; clover $5 @5 50 ₱ bushel; flax seed $2 00 ₱ bushel.

WOOL—Highwines $1 00@1 02 ₱ gallon.

GAME—Squirrels $1 75@2 00 ₱ doz; rabbits $1 50@ 2 00 ₱ doz; venison, saddles ₱ lb 10c, whole deer 7@10c; quail $1 50 ₱ doz; pheasants $3 00@3 50 ₱ doz; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ₱ doz; wild turkeys $1 00@1 00 each; turkeys 13@15c ₱ lb; chickens 10@12c ₱ lb.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 21, 1874.

### Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week to time of writing have been heavy. The quality of the stock on sale is generally fair to good, with a fair demand, and a small sprinkling of good and extra stock. Yesterday afternoon trade commenced to open up, and prices ruled a shade better than last week. To-day buyers are holding off, and not much doing up to the time we left the yards. Following are about the prices at which stock is held:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 62; prime 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine smooth, $5 50 to to $5 75; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $4 50 to $4 75; common, $3 50 to $4 00; bulls, $2 50 to $4 00.

### Hogs.

The run of hogs continues heavy. The weather is bad and unfavorable for trade, and the market rules weak and dull. Prices are off since Monday about 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. No good hogs selling. Market closes weak at about the following

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $5 80 to $5 85; prime Philadelphia, $5 70 to $5 75; good mixed hogs, $5 50 to $5 60; Yorkers, $5 40 to $5 50.

### Sheep.

The run of sheep very heavy. Market good on Monday, but under the influence of the heavy run prices are lower. The attendance of buyers good, and trade moderately active at about the following

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $6 00; extra 100 lbs, coarse wool, $5 50 to $5 60; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $5 80.

## IRON MARKETS.

### St. Louis.

MISSOURI IRON ORES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Iron Mountain, per ton..... | $ 8 00 |
| Benton creek, per ton..... | 7 50 |
| Surface ores, per ton..... | 8 00 |
| Red and brown hematites, per ton.... | $ 5 00@ 6 50 |
| Pilot Knob, per ton..... | 5 50 |

PIG IRON MARKET.

The following are to be understood as cash prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| No 1 foundry..... | $35 00@$ |
| No 2 foundry..... | 32 00@ |
| No 1 mill..... | 27 00@ 30 00 |
| Charcoal, No 1 foundry..... | 36 00@ 40 00 |
| Charcoal, No 2 foundry..... | 34 00@ 35 00 |
| Cold blast, Missouri..... | 36 00 |
| Cold blast, Kentucky..... | 60 00 |
| Scotch..... | 52 00 |

IRON MOUNTAIN COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Iron mountain and Irondale charcoal hot blast metals (four months' time), No 1..... $45@50
No 2 same as above..... 40@45
Mottled and white..... 32@36
Iron mountain ore, cash, per ton..... $

| | Per pound. |
|---|---|
| Common bar..... | 3 4-10@3 6-10 |
| C. H. and V. iron..... | 3 9-10@4 1-10 |
| Ref..... | 4 4-10@4 6-10 |
| Charcoal..... | 5 5-10@5 7-10 |
| Common sheet iron, 10 to 14..... | 7 1-2@8c |
| Common sheet iron, 17 to 20..... | 6 @6 3-10 |
| Charcoal sheet..... | 9 @10 |
| Charcoal plate..... | 7 5-10@8 |
| Flange plate..... | 9 @9 5-10 |

IRON MOVEMENT.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig-metal for the week ending Saturday, January 17, 1874:

| Routes. | Receipts. Ore. | Pig. Ore. | Shipments. Pig. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. L. and I. M. R. R..... | 720 | 44 | |
| A. and P. R. R. to St. Louis. | 60 | 60 | |
| A. and P. R. R. to Carondelet. | 670 | 60 | |
| R. R. I. and St. L. R. R..... | | 10 | |
| C. A. and St. L. R. R..... | | 10 | |
| M. K. and T. R. R..... | | | 10 |
| O. and M. R. R..... | | 58 | 110 |
| St. L., R. and S. Ills. R. R. | | 145 | 143 |
| Lower Mississippi river..... | | 125 | |
| Total tons..... | 1,390 | 434 | 253 |
| Week previous..... | 1,120 | 347 | 300 |

The A. and P. brought in addition to above, 200 tons lead to St. Louis, and 20 tons to Carondelet, and 230 tons zinc ore to Carondelet.—Republican, January 20.

### The North of England Iron Trade.

Although the statistics of the Cleveland iron trade for the past twelve months have not yet been made up, we can easily and accurately, with the data already available, anticipate by a few days the official figures. The production of the blast furnaces of the north of England for 1872 reached a total of 1,968,072 tons, being considerably in excess of the make of any previous year. The figures for the four immediately preceding years are as follow: 1868's, 1,283,418 tons; 1869, 1,499,568 tons; 1870, 1,695,377 tons; and 1871, 1,884,439 tons. The production for 1873 will be under two million tons, the figures for the respective months being as follows:

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January..... | 161,126 | August..... | 168,027 |
| February..... | 154,491 | September..... | 161,078 |
| March..... | 173,339 | October..... | 171,184 |
| April..... | 168,607 | November..... | 170,512 |
| May..... | 155,398 | Dec. (estimated)..... | 170,000 |
| June..... | 160,829 | | |
| July..... | 166,441 | Total..... | 1,993,440 |

The total increase of make over 1872 is therefore only 25,335 tons, or considerably less than the increase in any one of the preceding five years, even although that period includes one or two of the most depressed and unremunerative years in the whole range of northern metallurgy. Briefly stated, the diminished production of 1873 is due, first, to restricted and irregular deliveries of coal and coke; second, to inadequate supplies of iron stone; third, to a suspension of labor among the iron stonemixers of Cleveland, and fourth, to the inferior quality of the raw material used for metallurgical purposes.—Newcastle Chronicle.

## COAL MARKETS.

### CINCINNATI.

January 20.—The sales already were at 5c ₱ bushel for Ohio river, and 10c for Pittsburgh. The prices delivered to consumers are 12c ₱ bushel for Ohio river; for Kanawha 14c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for cannel.

### LOUISVILLE.

January 20.—We quote Pittsburgh at 16c retail and 11c by the barge load afloat; Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy at 14c; Kentucky at 12@14c ₱ bush., retail, and anthracite at 20@30 ₱ ton.

## Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect; demand chiefly for better grades; middling 15½@15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect; demand easier and active at $3 30@3 35. Corn in fair demand, but lower rates at 72@73c. Oats demand fair, but lower rates at 65@66c. Hay quiet and unchanged.

## New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Copper steady; ingot lake 24¾@25c. gold. Pig iron quiet; Scotch $40@41; American, $37@38. Bar unchanged. Russia 17@17½c, gold. Nails quiet; cut $4@4 25; clinch $5 50@6 25.

## Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 21.—Wheat quiet; extra white, March $1 20. Corn inactive. Oats dull; State, 50@54c. Barley quiet. Rye $1.

## Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 25¾, seller February; No 2 do, $1 23¾, seller February $1 23¾, seller March; $1 20¾, seller April. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 59¾c. Rye—No 2, 76c. Barley scarce and firm; spring No 2, $1 49. Mess pork nominal at $14 25@ 14 50. Sweet pickle hams 6¾@7c. Shoulders nominal at 5¾c; loose boxed middles 7¾@8c. Lard firm; kettle 9¾@9¾c; store 9c. Hogs active at $5 25.

## Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 21.—Wheat—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 2 white Wabash $1 38; amber Michigan $1 47; seller February, $1 47; seller April $1 47¾; No 3 red $1 44. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; high mixed 69c, seller February 68¾c, seller March 69¼c, seller April 71c, seller May 72¾c; new 61¼c, seller March 69c; low mixed, new, 63c; no grade, new 58c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No A. and P. R. R. to Carondelet, 47½c; No 2, 46c. Dressed hogs quiet at $6 50. Clovereeed $5 25.

## Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 21.—Cotton steady, with a moderate demand. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn $1 05. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 35@ 1 75. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced at 70c. Oats 55@56c. Coffee—demand fair and prices advanced at 29@32c. Provisions—demand good at full prices. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6½c; bulk sides, clear rib, 8¾c; clear 8¾@9c. Packed hams, sugar cured, 12½c; new 13c. Whisky lower and firm at $1 06.

## Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; western spring $1 55@1 65. Corn weak and lower; mixed western nominal at 55c. Oats quiet. Rye steady. Provisions firmer, with improved demand. Mess pork $16 50. Bulk shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Bulk sides, clear rib, 8¾@8¾c. Bacon —shoulders 7¾@8c; sides, clear rib, 9¾@9¾c. Hams—sugar cured 12@13c. Lard quiet at 9¾@9¾c. Butter in good demand and steady. Coffee very strong and buoyant. Whisky weak at $1 01¾@1 02.

## New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Trade was quiet to-day, but prints and worsted dress goods moderately active on jobbing hands. Cotton goods unchanged in price. Bleached shirtings and best brands cottonades fairly active. Medium and chlorate prints in good request. The "Daily Bulletin" says: Over 65@ca fancy prints have been opened at 16c." Worsted coatings, fine fancy cassimeres and suitings in moderate demand.

## Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Flour dull and declined; superfine $5@5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesot extra $5 75; State, Ohio and Indiana $7 25@8 00. Wheat quiet at $1 58@1 65; amber $1 73@1 80; white $1 83@ 1 90. Rye steady; State $1 24. Corn dull; new yellow 58@59c; new mixed western 53@54c. Oats dull; white 51@52c; mixed 47c. Petroleum—crude 10¼ 10½c; refined, 13¾@14c. Whisky $1 01.

## Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—Cotton—middling 15½c. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; white $1 45@1 50; amber $1 @1 40; red $1 35@1 40. Corn quiet at 67@68c. Oats quiet at 56c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Mess pork $15 25@15 50. Bulk shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Bulk sides, clear 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾@9c. Lard—tierce 9¾c; keg 10¾c; good to. Whisky 94½c.

## Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, January 21.—Wool firm, with a steady but moderate demand. Choice fleeces offered sparingly, and prices of delaine and combing fleeces gradually working up, with very little of latter now to be had under 60c. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 50@53c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 50@53c; delaine and combing staples.

## Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 21.—Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn quiet; 56@57c for new. Part on old. Oats steady; No 1 State 46c; No 2 do 51c. Petroleum steady, more active and unchanged.


PETROLEUM.

WARING BROTHERS,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

37 Fifth Avenue.

Pittsburgh Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 20 Walnut Street.


## New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1874.

MONEY

was easy at 5 per cent.

STERLING

quiet, at 482¾@483 for sixty days, and 486¼@486¾ for sight. Customs receipts $323,000.

GOLD

closed at 111¾, the lowest point of the day; the highest price was 111¾, but most of business was at 111¾. Carrying rates were 4a6. Treasury disbursements, $290,000. Clearings, $51,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

closed strong at the best prices of the day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coupons, 1881..... | 118 | 5-20's, '67..... | 117¾ |
| 5-20's, '62..... | 114½ | 5-20's, '68..... | 117 |
| 5-20's, '64..... | 114¾ | New 5's..... | 112¾ |
| 5-20's, '65..... | 117¾ | 10-40's..... | 112¾ |
| 5-20's, '67, new..... | 116¼ | Currency 6's..... | 114¾ |

STATE BONDS

quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri..... | 93 | Virginia, old..... | 42 |
| Tennessee, old..... | 79¾ | North Carolina, old.. | 32 |
| Tennessee, new..... | 79¾ | North Carolina, new.. | 16 |
| Virginia, new..... | 112 | | |

STOCKS

opened firm and advanced ¼@¾. The advance was subsequently lost; but at midday the temper of speculation changed, and the market advanced steadily until the close. The strongest stocks were New York Central, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central and Union Pacific. The action of the Committee on Ways and Means in reference to the limit of legal tenders, gives the "bulls" renewed confidence. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 145,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Western Union, 29,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 Wabash, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 New York Central, 32,000 Lake Shore, and about 4,000 each of St. Paul and Ohio.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton..... | 71 | Northwestern..... | 61 |
| W. U. Tel. Co..... | 76¾ | Do preferred..... | 73¾ |
| Quicksilver..... | 28¾ | Rock Island..... | 105¾ |
| Do preferred..... | 32 | St. Paul..... | 40¾ |
| Adams Express Co.. | 93¾ | Do preferred..... | 73¾ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co.. | 70 | New York Central.. | 104¼ |
| American Express.. | 60¾ | Ft. Wayne..... | 91¾ |
| United States..... | 68¾ | Harlem..... | 124¾ |
| Pacific Mail..... | 42¾ |

## CITY MATTERS.

### Organization of Committees.

The Committee of the Pittsburgh Councils, on City Printing, met yesterday and organized by the election of John A. Fox as chairman.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform also organized by the election of Mr. Thomas Roswell as chairman.

It was decided by both committees to hold meetings at the call of the chairman.

### An Impostor.

We have learned that several citizens have recently been fleeced by a confidence man who acts under the cloak of the Masonic order. He ascertains the business and place of residence of some well-known citizen, and then calls at the house at a time he is safe from meeting the proprietor. He exhibits a bottle of furniture varnish and states that Mr. So-and-so, being a member of the same order as himself, the Masonic, had instructed him to call upon the lady of the house, who would purchase a bottle of the very valuable article to aid a needy brother. Two dollars and fifty cents (rather steep) is the price, and in many instances the rascal, on his false representations, obtains money. Look out for him.

### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

The third performance of "The Pearl of Savoy," with Miss Maggie Mitchell as "Marie," was witnessed by a full house, there being more people present than could find seats. Of course everything passed off splendidly, the, the little lady star receiving much applause and several calls before the curtain. Messrs. Forsberg, Stedman, Irving and Collings, Misses Rickords and Baker, and others of the support, deserve mention for fidelity to text and careful acting.

To-night we are promised Clifton W. Tayleure's dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's great story, "Jane Eyre," with Maggie Mitchell in the title role. This character is widely different in all respects from those in which she has won her position on the stage; but that she will prove equally excellent in this there can be no doubt. Messrs. Forsberg and Stedman are in the cast.

**Trimble's Varieties.**

Mr. James M. Ward, Miss Maud Gray, Wm. Wells and the other artists of the great company now playing at the Varieties Theater, will appear in a new and good bill to-night, and those who go are sure to be well pleased. The two performances of yesterday drew big crowds.

### NEW DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS.

**South Side Property Valuation—Taxation and Estimated Revenue.**

A statement was ready but not submitted, yesterday, by Controller Snodgrass, to the Finance Committee, showing the valuation of property in the South Side wards having separate indebtedness, the rate of taxation necessary to meet the same, and the estimated revenue which will be raised by the millage fixed. Below we give the figures in the statement:

| Wards. | Valuation. | Millage. | Est. Rev. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-fourth..... | $2,498,690 | 1 | $ 2,098 69 |
| Twenty-fifth & 26th.. | 3,316,517 | 1¼ | 3,236 25 |
| Twenty-seventh..... | 2,161,950 | 1 | 2,161 95 |
| Thirty-first ..... | 1,186,879 | 1¼ | 1,726 86 |
| Thirty-second..... | 2,311,125 | 1 | 2,311 12 |
| Thirty-fourth ..... | 954,900 | ½ | 2,864 70 |
| Thirty-fifth..... | 1,457,003 | ½ | 545 63 |
| Thirty-sixth ..... | 1,288,891 | ½ | 3,776 67 |

### OUR CITY ELECTIONS.

**Call for a Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee—The Elections of 1868 and 1871—Some Suggestive Figures, Etc.**

The municipal elections are beginning to attract a large share of public attention, in view of the fact that an election may be necessary on the third Tuesday in February next. The vagueness of the new Constitution as to when the first election should be held, has muddled the people; and the various legal opinions there-on have failed to remove the doubts and uncertainties. It is not to be doubted that the Legislature will meet previous to the third Tuesday of February next, a general election law, but in doing this they will not settle the mooted question as to whether the first municipal election should be held in February of this year or in 1875. The Courts alone have power to interpret the Constitution, and if the citizens of Pittsburgh do not desire to elect their municipal officers ten months in advance of the time when they can assume their duties, the matter should be put in shape for judicial determination. There is certainly some method for determining the question. An injunction might be applied for to restrain the payment of any moneys, or the issuing of any papers for holding the election; or application might be made for a mandamus to compel the Mayor to issue an election proclamation. It seems to us that the question could be raised in either of these modes, but some better way may be suggested. Whatever is done, ought to be done soon. Some are of the opinion that the people should, by common consent hold the election in February next, and take the chances of its being right. It would be better, however, to be *sure* we are right. We can see no possible good to result from electing officers ten or twelve months prior to their services being required, and in ten weeks after the ward offices have been filled. If this cannot be avoidad, however, the people ought to know it. In the meantime, it is important that the Republican party machinery should be put in operation, that all hands may be ready for the canvass, should it begin within the next fort-night.

THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Robert C. Elliott, Chairman of the City Executive Committee, has arranged for holding a meeting on Saturday afternoon next, at half-past two o'clock, in the Lincoln Club Rooms. Since this committee was appointed in 1871, the South Side wards, thirteen in number, have been added, as has also the Thirty-seventh ward. It devolves upon the Chairman, under a resolution of the committee, to appoint two members from each of these districts, and to fill such other vacancies as may have been caused by death, removal or resignation. Elsewhere will be found the call for the meeting, together with the names of the gentlemen composing the committee. It is scarcely necessary to add that a full attendance is desirable, in order that a fair expression may be had upon such matters as may be brought up for discussion.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Under the regulations of the City Executive Committee, the Republican nominations for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, in 1868, and also in 1871, were made by a popular vote, or under what is generally known as the "Crawford county" system. In 1867, it may be remembered, Riddell, the regular Republican nominee for Mayor, was defeated by Blackmore, Independent Democrat; and Allinder, the "bolting" candidate for Treasurer, beat McCarthy, the party nominee for the same office. The nominations for that year were made under the delegate system, but "unfairness" was alleged, and the result was that the Republicans lost the two offices named. It was the defeat of that year that led to the adoption of the popular vote.

THE VOTE OF 1868.

The primary elections of 1868 were held on Saturday, August 15th, and resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Mayor—J. M. Brush..... | 2,715 |
| Chas. Jeremy..... | 2,985 |
| James Robb..... | 760 |
| Brush over Jeremy..... | 630 |
| For Treasurer—A. J. Cochran..... | 2,269 |
| S. Allinder..... | 1,759 |
| W. A. Tomlinson..... | 845 |
| Wm. Little..... | 485 |
| Cochran over Allinder..... | 510 |
| For Controller—R. J. McGowan..... | 2,776 |
| Thos. Steel..... | 2,402 |
| McGowan over Steel..... | 394 |

The vote at the ensuing election was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mayor—Brush, R..... | 7,287 |
| Blackmore, D..... | 5,788 |
| Brush's majority..... | 1,549 |
| Treasurer—Cochran, R..... | 7,474 |
| McBride, D..... | 5,138 |
| Cochran's majority..... | 2,341 |
| Controller—McGowan..... | 7,432 |
| Wright..... | 5,557 |
| McGowan's majority..... | 1,875 |

THE CONTEST OF 1871.

The primary election in 1871 was held on the 2d of September, Messrs. A. H. Cross, B. W. Morgan and J. B. Sweitzer being the principal contestants for Mayor. At that election 13,344 votes were polled, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mayor—Morgan..... | 4,452 |
| Gross..... | 2,037 |
| Sweitzer..... | 1,396 |
| Cluley..... | 1,135 |
| Rebman..... | 34 |
| Herron..... | 114 |

Morgan's majority over Gross was 2,355.

| | |
|---|---|
| Treasurer—Magee..... | 4,154 |
| Dalgleish..... | 1,584 |
| Cochran..... | 3,487 |
| Magee over Cochran..... | 1,666 |
| Controller—McGowan..... | 4,833 |
| Kehew..... | 3,380 |
| McGowan over Kehew..... | 503 |

There was much dissati faction with the nomination of Morgan, and the cry of "fraud" was raised. Mayor Blackmore was put up as the "People's Candidate," and Morgan was defeated. Mr. Magee was elected for Treasurer, as was also McGowan for Controller—the latter having no opposition. The total vote was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mayor—Blackmore, D..... | 6,184 |
| Morgan, R..... | 4,801 |
| Blackmore's majority..... | 1,383 |
| Treasurer—Magee, R..... | 5,963 |
| Stark, D..... | 4,861 |
| Magee's majority..... | 1,102 |

THE NOMINATIONS FOR 1874.

It will be for the Committee to determine the manner of making nominations for 1874, and they will have to act promptly if we are to have an election next month. It is not only important that good nominations be made, but that they be made fairly. The experience of the past should guide the action of the party in this matter. With a good Republican ticket, fairly placed before the people, the election will be a foregone conclusion—no matter whether it shall take place next month, or a year later.

**Do Not Forget the Free Musical Concert** this evening at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., by *Miss Anna Colville, Miss Hattie Hughes, Mr. W. Digby, Jr., Mr. James Digby, Mr. J. N. Benoit, and Professor R. A. Hemingray*, commencing at eight o'clock. All who go will be pleasantly entertained.

## POLITICAL.

### City Republican Committee.

### A Meeting to be Held on Saturday--List of Members.

We publish below a call for a meeting of the Republican City Executive Committee, which is to be held on Saturday afternoon next, Chairman Elliott furnishes a list of the committee which is also appointed. By the time of meeting the question as to whether or not the election will be held, will be satisfactorily settled; as will be seen in our telegraphic dispatches the election law has passed the Senate and gone to the House. The Committee can then take definite action as to the primaries.

PITTSBURGH, January 21, 1874.

The members of the Republican City Executive Committee are requested to meet at the Lincoln Club rooms, No. 68 Smithfield street, on Saturday, January 24th, 1874, at half-past two o'clock, P. M.

R. C. ELLIOT, Chairman.
M. F. EGAN,
J. D. FLEMING, } Secretaries.
WM. J. DIEHL,

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

First Ward—Andrew Humbert, W. J. Diehl.
Second Ward—John Paul, Thos. S. Bigelow.
Third Ward—David Sims, John Hipp.
Fourth Ward—Wm. A. Herron, John W. Haney.
Fifth Ward—Thos. H. Hunter, M. F. Egan.
Sixth Ward—James Munn, David Hutchinson.
Seventh Ward—James Bonebrake, Geo. W. Wilson.
Eighth Ward—Geo. B. Chalmers, James J. Booth.
Ninth Ward—James Boyd, R. J. Richardson.
Tenth Ward—Robert Johnston, David Beck.
Eleventh Ward—Joseph W. Lewis, S. W. Hill.
Twelfth Ward—Thos. W. Welsh, John R. Hague.
Thirteenth Ward—Robert Inder, Robert Boyd, Jr.
Fourteenth Ward—John D. Fleming, Lewis Walther.
Fifteenth Ward—S. J. Wainwright, John H. Kerr.
Sixteenth Ward—James McCandless, John McCleary.
Seventeenth Ward—Geo. R. Pearson, Geo. Littlefield.
Eighteenth Ward—Chas. W. Lewis, Benj. Darlington.
Nineteenth Ward—John N. Berlin, T. B. Kennedy.
Twentieth Ward—Wm. H. Denniston, John Baum.
Twenty-first Ward—Henry Mosely, Robert Gumbert.
Twenty-second Ward—Wm. Anderson, Jas. A. Chambers.
Twenty-third Ward—Geo. T. Oliver, Harrison Taylor.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Jas. Larimer, Mark Donley.
Twenty-fifth Ward—Robt. E. Mercer, Mark Burke.
Twenty-sixth Ward—I. N. Jarrett, James Reed.
Twenty-seventh Ward—Jenkins Jones, R. C. Dalzell.
Twenty-eighth Ward—Robert Scott, Daniel Wenke.
Twenty-ninth Ward—Martin Shaffer, E. G. Krehan.
Thirtieth Ward—Thomas Evans, Richard Jones.
Thirty-first Ward—John W. Turney, John Thomas.
Thirty-second Ward—S. S. Boggs, C. S. Fetterman.
Thirty-third Ward—Nathan Brokaw, Thos. Reese.
Thirty-fourth Ward—John Auth, William Erwin.
Thirty-fifth Ward—John Vaughan, William Bond.
Thirty-sixth Ward—Thomas Ralph, Adam Weaver.
Thirty-seventh Ward—John Semple, Wm. Anderson.

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

Seventeenth Ward—John Riddle.
Fourteenth Ward—James D. Jones.
Thirteenth Ward—William Simpson.
Eleventh Ward—B. F. Kennedy.
Twelfth Ward—George B. Knapp.
Tenth Ward—William C. Miller.
Eighth Ward—Alexander Johnston.
Seventh Ward—E. C. Mathews.
First Ward—R. A. Hall.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.**

Johnston & Brevillier, of Erie, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against T. Goodman & Bro., debtors, of Clinton county. The usual order was made.

William Watson, of Warren county, presented his petition for discharge from bankruptcy, on which an order was made for final hearing before Register Woodruff, of Erie.

In the bankruptcy matter of James Watson, of Indiana county, the hearing on rule to show cause why the confirmation of the report of sale of real estate should not be taken off, the sale set aside and the proceedings vacated, was fixed for the 26th.

The hearing on motion to dissolve the restraining order granted on the 11th of May, 1871, against certain creditors of C. J. Rhodes, of Indiana county, bankrupt, was fixed for the 8th prox.

D. D. D. Coleman, of Indiana county, debtor, filed an answer denying the allegations of bankruptcy in the petition of Hood, Bonbright & Co., of Philadelphia, creditors, and a jury by jury was ordered at the next special or regular term at Pittsburgh.

On petition of the assignee of Lowry Childs, of this city, bankrupt, pranted, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, divested of liens.

Dawson & Bailey, of Fayette county, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Collins, Pool & Co., debtors of Oil City. The usual order was made. A restraining order was issued against certain execution creditors of the said debtors.

The report of Register Willard on the petition of Morris Hughes and Lewis Pughe, creditors of Myram J. Clark, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens upon the fund in the hand of the assignee, was presented and confirmed, and the assignee directed to pay said creditors the sum of $1,388 87, amount of their claims.

Intervening libels in admiralty were filed against the "Comet," "Three Lights," and "Elbe Logge," steamboats.

**District Court—Judges Ewing and White.**

The arguments in the case of Downer et al. vs. Brown, were being heard yesterday.

In the case of Duff vs. Wilson, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $6,750.

Oscar D. Tipton vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company. Action to recover the value of one hundred and eighty barrels of apples frozen in transitu. The defense was that the freezing was "the act of Providence," and not through the negligence of the Company. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hatch et vs. Graver.
McClelland & Co., vs. Robinson, Rea & Co.
Long, Miller & Co., vs. Harnet.
Barton vs. Simonds.
McClean vs. Williams et al.
Sales vs. Guice.
Risher & Wilson vs. Bigley.
Woodward vs. Aikens et al.
Altvater vs. Shoeb.

**Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.**

A verdict for plaintiff for six and a quarter cents damages and costs was rendered in the case of R. B. Petty vs. Charles Deer et ux., previously reported.

Hum & Cook vs. John Power; action to recover for lightning rods. Verdict for defendant.

Jno. Heil et ux. vs. John Ruetzel and John Butcher. Action on book account. Cause continued.

John Hope et al. vs. Wm. McElheny et al. Action of ejectment. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Wilhelm vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Co.
Hartman, trustee, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.
Critzborg, trustee, vs. Same.
Rohm, trustee, vs. Same.
Commonwealth for use vs. Herriott.
Same vs. Bowyer.
Denniston vs. Palmer.
Schnitzgen vs. Rock.
McQuaid ad. vs. McCully.
O'Hanlon vs. Hibernia Insurance Company.
Same vs. St. Paul's F. and M. Ins. Co.
Same vs. National Ins. Co.
Same vs. City Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.**

Frank Myers plead guilty to larceny, on oath of John McDermott and John J. O'Neill.

A nollo prosequi was allowed in the case of Albert Fleishman and John Summerman, it appearing that the charge on which they were indicted was not a forgery as was alleged.

Josiah J. Crawford was found guilty of embezzlement but strongly recommended to the mercy of the court.

Edward Bowyer was found not guilty of assault and battery.

Frederick Turnhauser was also acquitted of a similar charge.

A *nolle prosqui* was allowed as to J. A. Smith, charged with assault and battery.

Charles Stinson plead guilty to a charge of robbery preferred by John Ormsby.

Ignatius Klink was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Mary Ann Gracey was found guilty of a charge of larceny.

John Wilkinson was convicted of a charge of larceny.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John A. Korsan, charged with assault and battery on oath of Mr. McIntyre, is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. McNamee. | Thos. Montgomery, |
| J. & F. Bacon. | Emory E. Steel, |
| W. E. Long, | A. M. McElfresh, |
| James Cunningham, | G. Batchie, |
| B. Benjamin Baker, | John Beiber, |
| Albert Flusman. | Jacob Mott, |
| Michael Renz, | Hans Hartmyer, |
| Celia Burns, | Jacob Bobst, |
| Edward Jordan, | William Ogilin, |
| Solomon Haynes. | Sarah Reed, |
| John A. Kohrsen. | O. H. Woodworth et al., |
| David Colley, | Adolph G. Swantzig, |
| Jacob C. Sarver, | |

**The Irish in America.**

Gen. John O'Neill, the distinguished "Irish Patriot," will deliver a lecture on "Ireland, and the Irish in America," at Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening next, for the benefit of the Public Catholic Library. Our genial friend, Frank Kelley, Esq., will be pleased to furnish tickets to those who call at the Library Rooms, in the basement of the Cathedral. Let the Library have a real good "lift" from this lecture.

## CITY FINANCES.

### MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

### Appropriations for 1874 Considered.

### The Amounts Suggested--The Hospital Site--Depository Bonds.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Controller's office, when important business was transacted.

THE HOSPITAL SITE.

Mr. Littell, from the sub-committee appointed to confer with Messrs. Moorhead and Ward, owners of property selected as a site for the proposed City hospital, reported the result of their interview. He stated that two meetings had been held and at the first the owners had demanded $20,000 to be released from the bargain. At the second meeting they even declined this, and they were asked whether they would take $10,000 cash, which they refused. The City Attorney had not given a positive opinion, but considered it doubtful whether the city could be held to the purchase.

Mr. Bissell stated that the owners held that the city was bound, from the fact that a committee of Councils, had, jointly with the Board of Health, concluded the purchase, to take the property at the price fixed upon.

On motion the matter was referred to the City Solicitor for a written opinion.

Mr. Littell, from the Sub-Committee on settlement with the Nation Trust Company, reported progress. The report was accepted and the committee continued.

CITY DEPOSITORY BONDS.

The Controller presented the bond of the Freehold bank, recently elected one of the depositories, on which Messrs. William Phillips, Thomas Steel, John Paul, J. B. Murray, S. S. Boggs, Jared M. Brush, Edward House, are held in the penal sum of $300,000.

Considerable discussion as to the amount of the bond was had, the ordinance providing that the penal sum shall not be less than $300,000, at the discretion of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Phillips stated that this sum was given as individual liability, being *in addition* to the stock and surplus fund of the bank.

After considerable discussion a motion was made and carried fixing the amount at $400,000, and that the rate of interest bid by the bank be inserted in the bond.

Upon inquiry, the Controller reported that neither of the other two banks had, as yet, offered their bonds. The Controller was thereupon instructed to call for them to be presented at the next meeting of the committee.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The committee then took up the matter of tax levy and appropriations for the ensuing year, and decided first to consider, informally, the appropriations, to arrange and decide as to the probable amount of money that may be wanted.

The committee went through the whole list of appropriations from No. 1 to No 35, and the following amounts were set down, not finally, however, be it understood. At a future meeting the committee will again go over the list and fix the amounts definitely. Following are the

PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS.

| Appropriation No. | Amount. | Appropriation No. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Int on city loans | $190,000 | 21. City hall furn. | $ 4,000 |
| 2. Salaries..... | 23,000 | 22. Roads..... | 30,000 |
| 3. Printing..... | 10,000 | 23. surveys..... | 15,000 |
| 4. Fire departm't | 145,000 | 24. Water loan ex | 580,000 |
| 5. Police..... | 125,000 | 25. Water loan | 100,000 |
| 6. Water works.. | 90,000 | 26. Water loan | |
| 7. Streets..... | 70,000 | sinking fund | 80,000 |
| 8. Pitts. Gas Co.. | 20,000 | 27. Fifth ave. mar | 7,000 |
| 9. Diamond mar. | 7,000 | 28. Special sink- | |
| 10. Monng's wharf | 8,000 | ing fund..... | 7,000 |
| 11. Alleg'y wharf. | 1,000 | 29. Lawrenceville | |
| 12. Wright's wharf | 1,000 | fund..... | 3,250 |
| 13. Conting'y fund | 45,000 | 30. Strt and sew- | |
| 14. Board of H'lth. | 20,000 | er imp. fund .... | 50,000 |
| 15. East End Gas | | 31. south S. Gas | |
| Company..... | 12,000 | market ..... | 2,500 |
| 16. City property.. | 30,000 | 32. South Side st. | 1,500 |
| 17. Outstanding | | 33. Deficiencies... | 5,000 |
| warrants..... | 500 | 34. Equalization | 20,000 |
| 18. Finance fund.. | 20,000 | 35. South Side gas | |
| 19. Sinking fund.. | 150 | and water ..... | 10,000 |
| 20. Fifth wd mar. | 400 | | |

The total amount of above is $2,149,250, of which, however, $500,000 for water loan extension simply means that that amount of water bonds are yet to be issued. This makes the net appropriations to be provided for by taxation $1,649,250, against $1,319,000 last year. The sum named may yet be reduced as the committee show every disposition to cut down as much as possible.

Discussions were had on the various items and some very warm debates occurred, the item sinking fund, which has heretofore been fixed at $100, being the principal interesting question. It was suggested that under the new Constitution a certain proportion or percentage of the debt must be set aside, and on motion the question was remitted to the City Solicitor for an opinion on the subject.

The committee at six o'clock, adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

### THE LATE ROBERT L. DICKEY.

**Resolutions of Respect.**

At a meeting of the class of '73, held at the High School, Tuesday evening, 20th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to take from our brightest and best beloved classmate, Robert L. Dickey, therefore, be it.

*Resolved*, That we the members of the class of '73 of the High School, do most deeply deplore his loss.

*Resolved*, That while we grieve far him, we are mindful that our grief is not like that of those who have no hope, for we know that we shall meet again.

*Resolved*, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his mother and the remainder of the family.

*Resolved*, That we will ever cherish his memory in our hearts, and that the name of our beloved classmate shall never be forgotten.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolution be presented to his mother, and also that a copy be handed to the daily papers for publication.

N. P. BOOTHE, President.
CHAS. R. EWART, Secretary.

### CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MACCONNELL, of the U. S. Army, is in the city on a visit to family and friends.

THE annual exhibition of the works of the pupils of the School of Design will take place on Thursday, January 22, at ten o'clock.

I. R. S. A. Woop, of the South Side, and a former President of the Allegheny County Medical Society, has been appointed surgeon of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.

NETTIE SNYDER yesterday entered an action for slander against Charles Floring, in the District Court. The plaintiff alleges that Floring circulated false and slanderous reports concerning her. A capias was issued.

THE bond of the assignee of the Security Trust Company was filed yesterday. The sureties are Joseph Dilworth and George W. Dilworth, and the assignee is George A. Berry. The amount of the bond is $300,000.

THE Woman's Missionary Society connected with the Sandusky street Baptist Church of Allegheny, have taken to themselves the name of Martha Washington in the absence of that city in the elements of the English language.

THE stockholders of the Allegheny Savings bank have elected the following directors to serve the ensuing year: Messrs. James L. Graham, President; D. D. Haven, John Davidson, James McBrier, Andrew Ackley, John A. Scott, Henry Palmer.

AN ITEM is floating among the country press, to the effect that "Rents have been reduced fifteen per cent, in Pittsburgh." Go abroad for home news. Tenants of this city would be glad to know of any reduction of rent; but none has been discovered as yet.

THE total amount of revenue realized by the city from passenger railways, is over four thousand dollars per mile. The city has not made any return to the city since 1861. This is an old story, but it is hoped that the new management will be made to comply with the law.

MR. J. S. MCPHERSON, of the Exchange Hotel, East End, is a candidate for Fire Commissioner. Mr. McPherson is a very worthy gentleman, and claims that the East End is entitled to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Stewart. He is, we believe, the only candidate from that quarter.

AN information was made yesterday by George Weaver, before Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, charging a man named McKain with violating a city ordinance in erecting a wooden building in the Sixth ward, without having obtained a permit. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the accused.

A GENERAL meeting of the Odd Fellows of Beaver county was held Tuesday evening at Ridgewater, at which there was a very large attendance, despite the inclemency of the weather. Eleven different lodges were represented at the meeting. Postmaster Wilson, of Allegheny City, was present, and delivered the address of the evening.

ONE of our citizens who has a love for fancy breeds of the gallinacean fowl, discovered the other day, from drooping feathers and other signs, that one of his pet chickens was in a fair way to die. An examination showed that the chick had been eating largely of hay and other indigestible food, and that, unless its "craw" was speedily relieved, death must be the result. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies; so the man of fowl fancy sharpened up his pocket knife, made an incision in the "craw," and removed therefrom a handful of undigested stuff. The wound was sewn up, and now, strange to say, the chicken is nearly as well as ever. The hero of this simple surgical experiment resides on Center avenue.

MRS. ROHR, an aged woman residing at Beck's run, has been compelled to prefer a charge of assault and battery against her son George, before Alderman Hoerr. Mrs. Rohr is seventy years of age. She states that her son was formerly confined at Dixmont, but was released when supposed to be cured of his insanity. For nearly five years it was supposed that he had entirely recovered, but within the past three months he has been subject to spasmodic attacks of insanity, and would assail his best friend. On Monday he made a violent attack with an ax upon his aged mother, and would have killed her had it not been for the opportune arrival on the scene of a number of neighbors. The prosecution is brought with a view of having the defendant returned to the insane hospital.

**Discount for Cash.**

R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, will give a liberal discount on all cash sales of C5 tank processwork, until December 15th.

## AQUATICS.

**Coulter Challenges Brown.**

The New York *Clipper* of last week contains the following:

"TORONTO, ONT., January 14, 1874.

"FRANK QUEEN—*Dear Sir*: I see by your issue of January 10 that Mr. Brown offers to row any oarsman in America five mile scullers' race. Now, as John Biglin did not accept the challenge in your past issue, I will do so, upon these conditions: The race to be for one thousand dollars a side and the championship of America; to take place on the same course as that upon which the college races will be rowed this year—three days before or two days after said regatta—or on Toronto bay; each man to pay his own expenses. If this suits Mr. Brown, he can put up a deposit at your office and I will cover it. Now, as there are many aspirants for the championship, I would suggest that each of them put up one thousand dollars for a sweepstakes race; then we will find out who is the best man.

Yours respectfully,
"HARRY COULTER."

Commenting on this, the *Clipper* says: "It will be perceived that Harry (who took up his permanent residence at Toronto, Ont., some months ago), proposes terms entirely different from those mentioned by the Nova Scotia oarsman, and it is doubtful if the latter will agree to make a match upon such conditions. The attention of all concerned is called to the clause in the letter suggesting that the race be open to all aspirants for the title of championship, each man to contribute one thousand dollars."

### A FLANK MOVEMENT.

**The Dissatisfied Miners in the Anthracite Coal Region to be Replaced with Industrial Men from Denmark and Sweden—Gowen's Latest New Departure.**

[From the Reading Eagle, 20th.]

The following letter, dated Philadelphia, January 19th, has been received at this office:

From the most reliable sources in Philadelphia I am able to-day to send you information of the most important character. I have learned from the most authentic sources that President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, has been in close conference to-day with the managers of the Reading Railroad Company. Their meeting was attended by a representative of the English stockholders of the company, who several days ago received a cable telegram to the effect that the stockholders abroad were at present engaged in devising most important measures by which serious obstacles in the future were to be averted.

The following, I have been told, has been laid before the managers of the Reading Railroad, and which will in all probability be put into effect at once. The English capitalists have telegraphed Mr. Gowen to wait no longer upon the dissatisfied colliers and *miners*, but to proceed at once and procure men from Europe wherewith to stock their collieries in order that they may more peaceably and securely carry on their business. The following most important proposition has been offered: Two ships are to be fitted out immediately in Lon don and sail to Danish Waters, where they will proceed to Sweden. Arrangements will at once be entered into by the company's representative and full cargoes of workmen will be shipped, to be landed in the American ports, near the coal mines of the Reading Company in Schuylkill county. Contracts will be entered into before the men leaves their homes; they will be allowed one dollar per ton each year for mining coal and they are to be bound to the Reading Company for ten years. By the first of April they can land in New York and transfer to the coal regions over 5,000 miners, and with these men the company's mines can be worked for years to come and there will be no more trouble occasioned by strikes advised and encouraged by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and other organizations of a similar character in the region.

From all appearances the English capitalists, owning nine-tenths of the coal lands controlling its operations, are exceedingly disgusted with the present state of affairs in the coal regions. You know they belong to the very highest classes in England, in fact of the nobility itself; and inasmuch as their patrician ideas run so extravagantly high, they cannot for a moment understand why it is that this country allows labor strikes, particularly when labor is so very well paid for. Since the Englishmen have gained control of the Reading road the profits on their investments have been about ten per cent. Now, the English three per cents. have a decided preference for these schemes. Labor can be leased at low rates, brought to this country and worked to good advantage.

The above letter is one of the most important character at this time and it is expected now, at this writing, that the English capitalists have already made definite movements in this direction. This will create a new departure in the question between labor and capital, and one that may drive to riot and bloodshed the miners of the regions when the new comers arrive from their native land. As yet the matter is kept very quiet here, and is only known to a few.

### OHIO NEWS.

It costs $600 a day to run the Constitutional Convention, instead of $400, as previously stated. Conventions of its class are an expensive luxury.

An attempt is to be made by the police of Columbus to suppress gambling in that city.

Necessity does not stop to consider fine questions of morality. John Murphy stole a pair of boots at Niles, the other day. He said to the Mayor who committed him, "I won't starve so long as there is anything in the country to steal, and I won't lie out of doors and freeze so long as your jails furnish a bed and something to eat." So John revels in the luxuries afforded at the Warren jail.

The Cleveland *Leader* and the *Celtic Index* are having a hot fight on the soup-house question.

Temperance prayer meetings are causing considerable excitement in Springfield.

About fifty new buildings were erected in Norwalk last year at a cost of $80,000.

Isaac Ganet, of Hancock county, was accidentally shot while out hunting last week.

Ross county has furnished four Governors to Ohio, viz: Edward Tiffin, Thomas Worthington, Duncan McArthur and William Allen.

At a sociable recently held in Fitchville, there were eight persons present whose united ages amounted to five hundred and eighty-nine years.

A respectable young lady of Findlay has developed into a first-class kleptomaniac. The first spoils recovered from her were six gold chains and a hundred dollar silk dress.

Dayton is to have a type foundry.

Mr. Isaac Smith has eloped with Mrs. Lee, of Delaware. Both parties are married, and each has children.

The public schools of Zanesville cost the city, last year, $50,529 34, or $24 86 per pupil, taking the average daily attendance as a basis.

Sandusky has a rapidly growing traffic in iron ore and coal. The *Register* gives the receipts of coal and iron ore for two years past as follows: Iron ore—1872, 20,450 tons; 1873, 77,157 tons. Coal—1872, 10,264 tons; 1873, 29,596 tons.

The certificate of incorporation of the Marian and Morgan Paraffine Company, of Cleveland, with a capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, was filed with the Secretary of State last week. Object, the boring or digging for oil, the manufacture of paraffine and other heavy products of petroleum and manufacturing oils generally. The corporators are J. B. Merians, Wm. Westlake, Wm. Morgan, Edmund P. Morgan and Edmund N. Morgan.

The friends of Mrs. General Maxwell, of Dayton, whose husband committed suicide a year or two ago, are pressing her claims for the postmistresship of that city.

An order issued some time since from the Columbus police headquarters, that all proprietors and habitues of gambling houses would be arrested if they plied their calling after Christmas, created some excitement at first, but as no arrests were made, the gamblers became emboldened and several houses have been in full blast since the meeting of the Legislature. It looks now as though the order was a dead letter.

The Akron *Beacon* says: Last Saturday, Marcus Newton, an old and respectable citizen of Richfield, committed suicide by hanging himself with a strap. Mr. Newton has been more or less insane for several months, and within the past two or three weeks has shown a disposition to injure himself. Despite the careful watch that was kept over him by his family, he succeeded in eluding them all, and committed the act related. Mr. Newton was sixty-three years old at the time of his death. He had been an extensive farmer, and some years ago had been a Methodist preacher. An inquest was held yesterday (Sunday), A. Chandler acting as coroner. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide.

A vein of hematite iron ore, twevе inches in thickness, was open last week on the farm of Lewis Westcott, in Noble township, Noble county.

An absent-minded member of one of the Norwalk churches wore his every-day hat to church lately, and on seeing it at the expiration of services, insisted that it was not his, and that some one had stolen his Sunday hat. Finding no other head gear, he carried the Biddy's "gizzard," and removed therefrom a handful of undigested stuff. The wound was sewn up, and now, strange to say, the chicken is nearly as well as ever. The hero of this simple surgical experiment resides on Center avenue.

MRS. ROHR, an aged woman residing at Beck's run, has been compelled to prefer a charge of assault and battery against her son George, before Alderman Hoerr. Mrs. Rohr is seventy years of age. She states that her son was formerly confined at Dixmont, but was released when supposed to be cured of his insanity. For nearly five years it was supposed that he had entirely recovered, but within the past three months he has been subject to spasmodic attacks of insanity, and would assail his best friend. On Monday he made a violent attack with an ax upon his aged mother, and would have killed her had it not been for the opportune arrival on the scene of a number of neighbors. The prosecution is brought with a view of having the defendant returned to the insane hospital.

### FROM BEAVER FALLS, PA.

**Business Generally Fairly Active—Politics, Notes—John Chinaman and the Effect of His Presence Upon the Community—The Town Prospering—The Chinese Willing to Fight for their Rights—Little Hope of Christianizing Them—Violations of the Local Option Law Frequent in Beaver County.**

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., January 21, 1874.

The dull dreary days of the early winter have brought little of interest which your correspondent could note. The stringency in money matters has probably affected the people of Beaver Falls less than any other community, where the chief employment of the people is manufacturing. For only a short time did the principal factories suspend operations. No part of their force was discharged, and only a small reduction was made upon last fall's prices. No scrip has been given in payment of wages, and for the greater part, the employees are paid in full.

Politically, the times are dull. The "ring"—what was left of it—was considered thoroughly *smashed* at the constitutional balloting. As the new Constitution is adopted, it is expected all causes for dissatisfaction in State or municipal affairs will cease. Man will love his *fellow-man* and *woman* with Scripture propriety, rings and cliques will disappear, and the only evil result of the change will be that every man will cheat himself instead of endeavoring to cheat his neighbor. "Blow ye the trumpet, blow."

John Chinaman still remains a resident of the place. His tawny face and stick "pig tail" may be seen daily upon the street, in our stores and places of business. Quiet and unobtrusive, he minds his own business and endeavors to live peaceably with his white neighbors. To a citizen it is somewhat diverting to read and hear what is said abroad about Beaver Falls and the Chinese. Two years ago, when the project of introducing Chinese labor into the cutlery was forgotten, many doubtless believed it would be ruinous to the prosperity of the town. All the evil forebodings of fertile imaginations were conjured in active minds, and vivid pictures of deserted dwellings and famishing household flitted in panoramic procession before us, as portrayed in public speeches and prints. It was foretold that before a year should pass real estate would so depreciate that owners thereof would gladly dispose of it for a moiety of first cost; that the demand for dwellings and places of business would be so small that rents would scarcely pay the taxes, and that large numbers would be unoccupied entirely from lack of a tenant. At no time since then has a desirable dwelling or business room been vacant for want of a tenant, and prices are but little less than in the times attendant upon the rapid growth of the place.

In the meantime, internal improvements have steadily progressed; streets have been graded, sewers have been constructed, water pipes have been laid, the gas works have been built and are now in full operation, and even a *large fire proof safe* has been purchased for the *safe* preservation of the town archives, which are stored in the Mayor's office, entirely isolated from all external exposure to fire, hence in no outward danger, yet demanding *safe* keeping. Who dares to say we are not becoming metropolitan in our aspirations? We "thank our stars" we are in no danger from the American Loan Commission fraud or National Treasury failure. A great amount of uncalled for and unguarded abuse was meted out to the Economy Society and their agents in Beaver Falls, in connection with the introduction of Chinese